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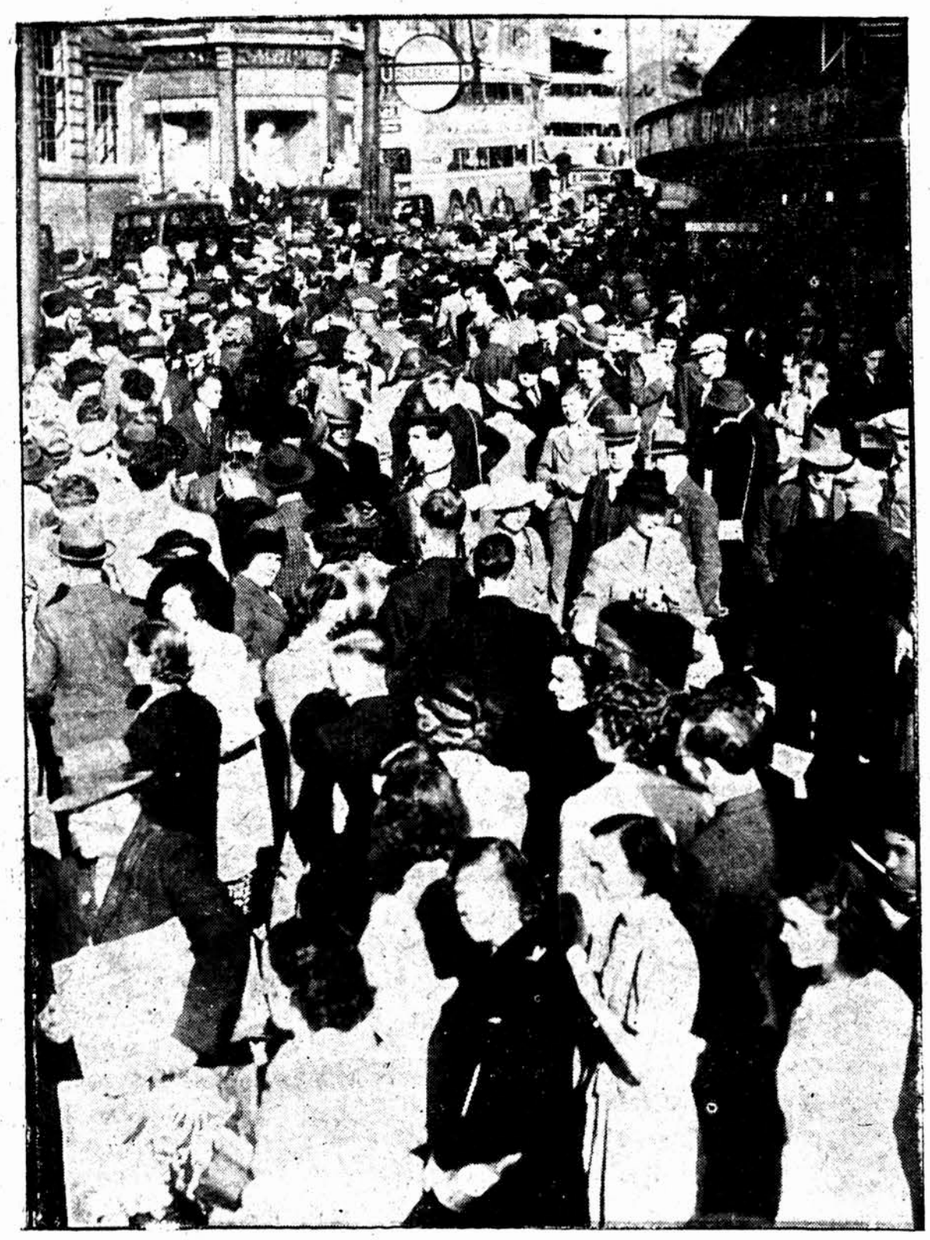
A RAJPUT CHIEFTAIN

—A. L. Syed

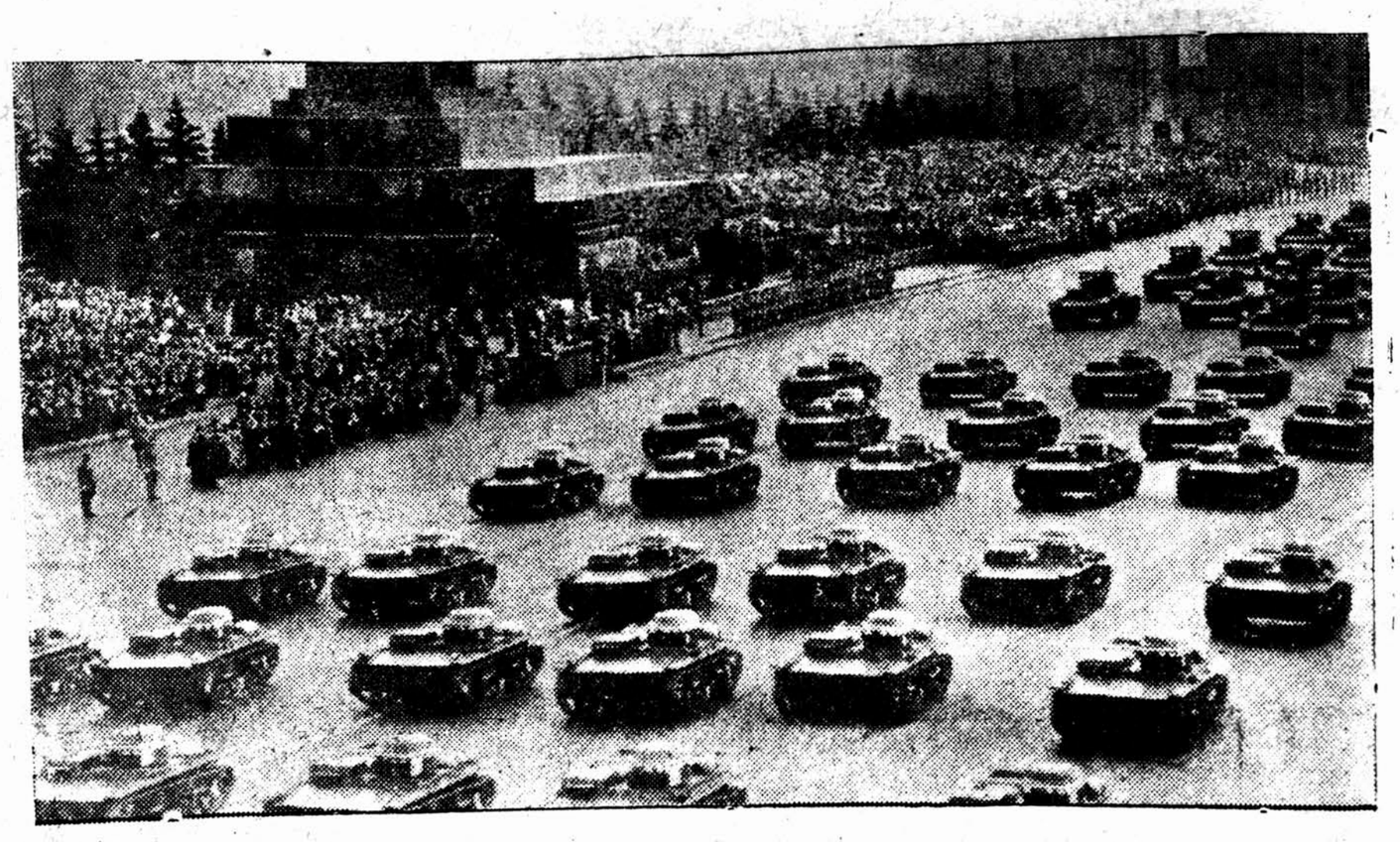


The crowd outside an under-ground station as Londoners rushed to work after a morning air raid alarm.

With their respirators slung over their backs Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain go for their walk.

RUSSIA'S MIGHT:

Soviet Russia is supposed to have 2,000 tanks of the heavily armed class, seen here parading past the tomb of Lenin.



Left:—Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, swinging his gas-mask and steel-helmet and carrying a map as he left No. 10, Downing Street.

*

Right:—An official of the German Embassy in London leaving with his family to return home.

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 22, 1939

WAR AND THE PROPHETS

By N. JOG

WHATEVER one may say about the present war, it has most certainly given a knock-out blow to our astrologers and palmists, star-readers and crystal-gazers numerologists and graphologists, card-pickers and tea-leaves-scanners and all others who by various ways and means pose as prophets and seers.

All of them were unanimous and emphatic that there would be no war this year. Week after week and day after day, they solemnly assured us through their columns in the popular press that Hitler won't fight. "Definitely not this year, perhaps the next"—they used to add a post-script just by way of caution.

I am afraid it was more the Chamberlain plan of Appeasement (R. I. P.) than the chart of the Planets which emboldened them to persist in their cocksure prophecies. Munich to them was the charter of European peace and the British Premier its guarantor—I had half said Gaulciter.

So when on the historic third of September, the news was broadcast that Britain was at war with Germany, they got the shock of their lives. Till the eleventh hour,—literally till eleven A. M. on Sunday, when the British ultimatum expired—they were hoping against hope (as many of the hard-boiled critics of Realism were half-fearing!) that a Runciman would arise and lay down the hydro-headed monster of war. But it was not to be. The British Government, to the consternation of Appeasers and confusion of Prophets, was irrevocably at war!

* * * *

Were they non-plussed?—those Prophets who all through those hectic days were advising and assuring us against the beginning of hostilities "until the next year at least?" Let them make their own confessions.

Here is Edward Lyndoe who is the planetory consultant of "The People" speaking:

> "The stars predicted peace, indications in that direction have been strong for months. But the stars are not the dictators of mankind; they can only offer guidance. In the end man must work out his own destiny. And, to-day, unhappily the folly of a madman threatens the very roots of civilisation."

This is, of course, a clever defence. R. H. Naylor, who needs no introduction to those interested in astrology is more forthright in his confession:

> "Perhaps natural optimism, perhaps the fact that the wish is father to the thought, led me to hope that peace might be saved. I was wrong."

And Old Moore tragically admitted "Hitler cheated *even* me!" though personally I think it was Neville Chamberlain who did the cheating!

* * * *

The Prophets are, however, philosophical folks and undeterred by *their* Munich, they are keeping the flag of foretelling flying yet. And sorely disillusioned as we are, our very human curiosity about the future still maintains our interest in their sayings.

On the very next day of the declaration of war I received a confident forecast from a South Indian astrologer that the war would end in a fortnight! For once my annoyance got the better of my patience and I threw the illegibly scribbled manuscript into the w. p. b. I am repenting this rashness for he was surely a brave man, whatever the merits of his prophecy and I ought not to have disposed of his epistle in a huff.

Moreover, I find that his reading is shared by the preponderating majority of his tribe. They are agreed in not giving the war more than a few months and some even hint its closure before the end of this year. Being an utter ignoramus about the activities of the planets, which are said to influence our lives, I do not understand on what reasoning their conclusions are based.

That there are a large number of persons, who believe in those prognostications, is evident even to the casual observer. Apparently it is absurd to talk about Peace before the War has properly begun, but the talk of the cessation of hostilities has been ironically enough, persistent from the very opening of the war. Every time the British Premier opens his mouth or the German Fuhrer exercises his vocal chords or the American President makes a statement, people ask "Is it going to be peace" And every such occasion encourages our friends the prophets to strike a cheery note.

* * * *

Personally I believe neither in ghosts nor in prophets. But since my childhood I have entertained a very lively fear for the former and an uneradicable interest in the latter. After all the foretellers are not all a pack of cheats and many of them are as conscientious and honest in their beliefs and doings as you or I.

In this particular instance, there is a very weighty reason why we ought to treat our friends the prophets very respectfully. For, whatever one's personal views may be about astrology and allied sciences, it is a fact that *Hitler himself is a deep believer in the occult.*

He is said to have his own staff of astrologers, palmists etc. and to have always followed their advice.

In fact the undeclared war on Poland was begun on the last day of August, because it was held to be the peak day of his career. His stars which had reached their zenith of power indicated a gradual diminution of his influence from September.

Hence it was a question of "Now or Never" and Hitler took a plunge, hoping that his fortunes might yet hold awhile and that Chamberlain might be Munched once again over Poland as he was over Czechoslovakia exactly a year ago. It was a desperate throw of a gambler against the voice of reason and the dictates of prudence.

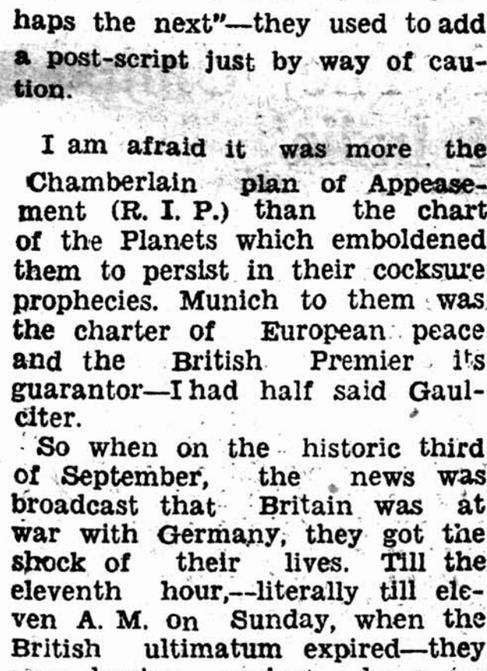
* * * *

So Peace may yet be near. It is not merely wishful thinking on our part but the complexes in Hitler's mind which are at work. A large part of the success of a prophecy is due to the subject's psychological receptivity. Now that he has unleashed the dogs of war, the Fuhrer may stake everything on a "Bleitzcriz" (lightning stroke) and d—n the consequences—which are obvious!

The Prophets may yet have one up Hitler.

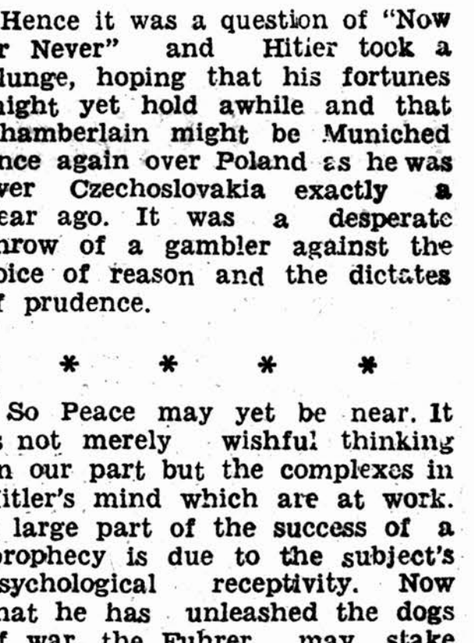
In This Issue

	Page.
War and the Prophets - -	1
New Mark Twain Stories -	2
The Sweetheart's Garden	3
Advance Apparitions of Living Persons - -	4
The Laws of Bridge - - - -	4
Warfare among Animals -	5
Adeodato Barreto - - -	6
Glimpses into the West -	7
Haunts, Indeed (A Short Story) - - - - - -	8



Strange Bedfellows

(Courtesy: "The Gazette," Montreal).



A Czecho-Slovak view of British diplomacy.

(Courtesy: "Lidove Noving").

Music, Drama And Ballet In School Curriculum

American Educators Contemplate Startling Innovation

TO bring about a broader use of the arts in education, a special committee of thirty-two nationally recognized educators has been appointed to "fill in a blank spot in the American school systems," says "The New York Times."

Dr. W. Carson Ryan, president of the Progressive Education Association, is honorary chairman of the committee, with Dr. Hugh Wood of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, as chairman. A serious attempt is to be made to bring into the schools professional opera, ballet, drama, concert, motion picture and other cultural programmes. This work will be done through Junior Programmes, a non-commercial organization with headquarters in this city.

On an experimental basis, travelling companies have already performed to more than 1,000,000 children throughout the United States and Canada. Mrs. Dorothy L. McFadden, director of Junior Programmes, has completed plans for an extensive programme for this Fall.

It is the purpose of the committee to create new curriculum materials designed to give the pupils an appreciation of good music, dancing, drama, painting and crafts. Practical aid is to be given to the teacher in devising projects relating to existing curricula.

During the past year it was found that school children were eager to participate in the "cultural and dramatic" side of learning. Six to 12 year old boys and girls manifested surprising enthusiasms for the music of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Mendelssohn, and even the modernist Prokofieff. Even opera was not beyond them. Everywhere the pupils asked for more.

A Ten-Year Programme

However, it will take at least ten years fully to develop on a national scale a movement of this nature for the broader use of the arts in American education, Professor Mary M. Reed of Teachers College, a member of the committee, predicted. A long-range view of the work to be done in this field must be taken, she felt, with the first step the creation of a clearing house for ideas, information, and material for esthetic and cultural education.

A beginning in this direction has already been made. Through Junior Programs, project materials will be supplied this Fall on classical music, the American Indian, England in Shakespeare's time, Scandinavian folklore, colonial America, Italy and Italian crafts, Russian folklore, nature study, chemistry, Eskimos and many other subjects.

Carefully devised under supervision of the educational committee, the material is correlated with commonly practiced teaching of English languages, social studies, arts and crafts, drama, music, dancing an other courses in the curriculum from first grade through high school.

Actual use of these materials and the effectiveness of professional performances for stimulating pupil interest in the arts was observed during the past school year in a second-grade classroom of a school in Atlantic City. The children created their own pantomime and dances, did their own casting, and even helped in making the costumes and the simple stage effects.

An elaborate correlation programme is undertaken every year by the entire school system of Gary, Ind. Children from kindergarten through high schools participate in developing an art programme. Activities include story telling, dramatization, puppet making, radio script reading, music appreciation, dance interpretations by the children, acting, scene building and various forms of vocal and orchestral music.

Among the immediate problems facing the committee is that of making a study of the curricula in six States to see what materials already exist in the way of esthetic education. It will then be determined what new programmes might be created in other areas that need cultural enrichment.

New Mark Twain Stories

The Fat Friend Under The Seat

From Our London Correspondent.

Mark Twain really did say most of the amusing things attributed to him.

His cousin, Cyril Clemens, has been doing a bit of research and has been sorting out the true from the apocryphal.

For instance, he is quite satisfied that Mark did make that crack, when he had been erroneously reported dead, that it was "greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Clemens knows, because the report got about when his own father, Dr. James Ross Clemens, was seriously ill. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

TRACKED DOWN

But on the other hand, Mr. Clemens recalls that many speakers, when referring to the weather, have a habit of remarking: "As Mark Twain says, everybody complains about the weather but nobody does anything about it."

Mr. Clemens comments: "It might be counted as the humorist's most famous saying—if he had really said it."

After many years of fruitless search he managed to track down the saying to Charles Dudley Warner, a well-known author of the 70's and 80's.

UNDER THE SEAT

Mr. Clemens has a nice little story about an occasion when Mark Twain was attending the races near London.

"While there a fat friend rushed up to him and said: "Mr. Clemens, I lost all my money on the wrong horse. Can you help me to get back to London?"

"Why", answered Clemens, "I just have money enough left for one ticket but I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll hide you under the seat of my compartment."

"The fat friend finally consented. They got in the compartment and Clemens made his fat friend get down on his hands and knees, and then crawl underneath.

TWO TICKETS

"He didn't quite fit, so he had to push him in with his foot, and then he dropped the curtain down. In due course the conductor came around, and right off Clemens handed the man two tickets.

"The conductor looked all round, rubbed his eyes, and then asked: 'But where is the other fare?'

"Whereupon Clemens tapped his head and replied in an airy way: 'My friend is a bit dippy, he likes to ride under the seat'."

And there is the story of Mark Twain introducing as "Mr. Brown" a man whose name was Howard.

"At this Howard squirmed irascibly.

"'My name is not Brown. It is Howard. Won't you please remember that?'

"Well, but the name 'Brown' is easier to remember", protested Clemens innocently.'

*"Mark Twain", by Cyril Clemens. (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. 6s.).

THE latest Hitler story is a new version of the old tale of a bragging match on famous men between a Liverpool docker and a Poplar docker.

The Northerner bragged Gladstone, born in Liverpool.

"Hitler!" retorted the Poplar man.

"But he wasn't born in Poplar."

"No, but that's something to brag about."

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE IN AMERICA

"The Birth Of The United States Of India"

(From A Correspondent). NEW YORK.

On Tuesday, August 22, 1939, the Fourth Session of the All-India Conference in America was held at the Ceylon India Inn, 148 West 49 St., New York City, at 7 p.m. Prof. R. V. Gogate, of City College, New York City, opened the session with a declaration of the purpose of the All-India Conference in America, which he said was the interchange of views on topics of interest by men of prominence both from India and America, thus bringing the two countries closer together. After stating the aims of the Conference, Prof. Gogate proceeded to introduce the Chairman, Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani. Dr. Shridharani is the author of the book "War Without Violence," which has recently been published by Harcourt, Brace and Co., and has received a very good reception.

After accepting the chairmanship, Dr. Shridharani introduced the first speaker of the evening, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, the founder of the Motion Picture Society of India, and the accredited representative of the Indian Motion Picture Congress, recently held in Bombay.

Indian Film Industry

Mr. Hirlekar gave a brief resume of the development and present status of the motion picture industry in India. He said that India was the third largest producer of motion pictures in the world. The United States holds first place, and Japan second place, in this respect. About five hundred featured films are produced annually in the United States. The Indian film industry was begun by Mr. Phalke in 1913, at Nasik. A few months ago, the Silver Jubilee was celebrated in Bombay. About seventeen crores of rupees are invested in the three branches of the industry, according to Mr. Hirlekar. It is the seventh or eighth largest industry in India, employing 45,000 people. At present the prospects are bright. There is no real foreign competition as far as films dealing with Indian life are concerned, in the sense that there is competition in the importation of other manufactured articles like textiles, etc.

Following the first speaker, Mrs. Indumati Marathe sang a Marathi song, "Sakhe Mi Murari Vani Pahila."

Dr. Shridharani then introduced the main speaker of the evening, Dr. Haridas T. Mazumdar, as "one of the ablest interpreters of India in the United States," whose latest book, "Gandhi Triumphant," has recently been published. In introducing the speaker, Dr. Shridharani said that all in India to-day are agreed that there should be federation, but the question that would be discussed by Dr. Mazumdar was, "What kind of federation is desired by Indians themselves?"

A Retrospect

Dr. Mazumdar, after paying tribute to Dr. Shridharani's book, "War Without Violence," as "the first attempt at systematization of the non-violent technique", launched into his subject, "The Birth of the United States of India." He began by briefly reviewing the history of three great empires in India: the Empire of Ashoka, the Empire of Akbar, and the British Empire. During the time of Ashoka, said Dr. Mazumdar, the people of India were culturally homogenious. The Arvans,

(Continued on Page 30)

The Sweetheart's Garden

Story Of The Shala Bagh Of Lahore

By

M. FATHULLA KHAN

"A GARDEN enclosed—a well of living water"; so said the wisest of men summing up the essentials of an Eastern garden.

It was the Mughal rulers who paid the greatest attention to the cultivation of gardens in India, and they came from a land where gardens are the most picturesque in the East, may be in the world, the country of Persia. The Persian spring, unrivalled in the world, intoxicated the people, after the austerities of Winter, to such an extent that all the great poets of Iran reflected its influence in their songs. Sa'di chose the "Gulistan" or 'Rose Garden' as the title for his best known collection of poems

'Alas, that spring should vanish with the rose" said Khayyam, whereas Western poets spoke of the "last rose of summer". Hafiz the "sweet singer", refers to the gardens of Shiraz in the same strain as Khayyam speaks of those of Nishapur and Babylon. The Persian's adoration of flowers is abundantly seen in the Rubiyat:—

"And lo, a thousand blossoms with the day awoke—"

"And when the tulip for her morning sup—."

"And every hyacinth the garden wears—."

"Iram indeed is gone with all its rose—."

Khayyam's passion for gardens was such that he wished on his death to be wrapped in a winding sheet of grape vine and buried by "some sweet garden-side". He tells his friend the Khawaja Nizami of Samarkhand that he wishes to lie where the north wind may scatter roses over his grave; and he has his wish fulfilled, for the Khawaja on visiting the poet's tomb at a later date reports that —"Years after when I chanced to re-visit Nishapur, I went to his final resting place and lo! It was just outside of a garden and trees laden with fruits stretched their boughs over the garden wall and dropped their flowers upon his tomb so as the stone was hidden under them."

Babar's Interest In Gardens

The Mughal rulers believed that "a garden was the purest of human pleasures" and they stined neither time nor money in the execution of their schemes. We read of Babar making many long and wearisome journeys to one of his residences in order to supervise the garden he was laying. He was anxious to form a garden which would give him the necessary shade and afford him a place where he could rest in comfort during the long hot summer months.

In his Memoirs, Babar says, "Shortly after coming to Agra I passed the Jumna with this object in view to pitch upon a fit spot for a garden, but the whole was so ugly and detestable that I repassed the river quite repulsed and disgusted." Again, he voices his bitter disappointment in India where the only idea of a "bagh" consisted in marigolds round the temple tank, some amoranth and tulsi (basil) and the peepal tree. His one difficulty in this sun-smitten land, in his own words, was "It always appears to me that one of the chief defects of Hindustan is the want of artificial water-courses. I had intended wherever I might fix my residence to construct water-wheels to produce an artificial stream and to lay out an elegant and regularly planned pleasure ground."

Running water was essential to an eastern garden, and the greatest care was taken concerning the supply of water. In some cases water was brought into the garden by means of long channels, which then divided into many smaller channels supplying every nook and corner of the garden; or a running stream was dammed and brought in use. One cannot imagine an eastern garden without a system of water, and that not merely for the feeding of the plants, but for the cooling of the atmosphere inside the garden. It was a vital necessity to create cooling effect in the rooms in which the people dwelt, and to supply the baths, often open-air ones. Unless the gardener was assured of an adequate supply of water for his channels and his fountains, he would not begin work.

The Shala Bagh, Lahore.

But, nevertheless, the beauty-loving Muslim rulers overcame the initial difficulty of water supply; and during the reigns of the six Mughal Emperors, the gardens in Agra, Delhi and Lahore proved what could be achieved with the poorest of facilities and in a sun-smitten country.

The Mughal gardens, with their geometrical precision, are full of interest and fascination. The triple terraces of the Shalimar Bagh at Lahore (which forms the main subject of this article). the peaceful cloistered courtyards of Shahdara, which Nur Jehan herself selected as the last resting place for her royal husband; the trim lawns and marbled ponds and fountains that delighted the eye of Shah Jehan and Akbar in the palace-fort of Delhi. the Qaisar Bagh in Lucknow, where the Queens of the Oudh potentates carried on their whispered intrigues,—all these show the extremely remarkable way in which the Mughal rulers satisfied the aesthetic craving of their souls. With their carved and canopied pavilions, their high embattled walls, their imposing gateways, their surprising niches, their sparkling fountains, their balanced groves, and their cooling underground chambers and swimming baths, these pleasantness represented in them the zenith to which the garden splendours reached in the days of the Mughals.

The Riddle Of Shalimar

The Shalimar garden of Lahore is second to none among the gardens of the Mughals. But owing to a similarity of names, strange errors and conflicting statements have crept into the current history of this garden In the history of the time of Shah Alam the garden is called "Farah Baksh," and the first mention of the present name is made by the historians of Nadir Shah, but as Shala Mah, said to be derived from two Turkish words meaning "place of pleasure." Other explanations are that it represents "Hall of Desire" (Shal-i-mar) or "Shahi Imarat" (Royal edifice). Another conjecture is Sho 'L ah mah, Persian for the "Light of the Moon". There is a record in the chronicles of Ranjit Singh, that the King, unable to obtain from any of his courtiers a satisfactory explanation of the name, renamed it "Shala Bagh" or The Sweetheart's Garden, after which it is commonly known in the neighbourhood.

In the garden of Shalimar which was first laid out by Shah Jehan in Kashmir, the Emperor had himself planted the first tiny chenars and poplars; and when he visited the garden again, 14 years later (1633 A.D.), he was so pleased at the sight of the full grown trees that he changed the name Shalimar to Farah Bhaksh. On the same occasion he ordered the laying out of another garden behind it, with such buildings as a Privy Council chamber and a public Audience Hall. He named it Faidh Baksh. After this second garden was ready the Farah Bakhsh was to serve as the residence of the Emperor.

Shah Jehan's Visit

A few years later, when Ali Mardan Khan, formerly governor of Qandahar, was made Governor of Kashmir and next year also of the Punjab, he informed Shah Jehan that he had on his staff some expert canal engineers, who had with them the necessary appliances and begged permission to bring a canal from the Ravi to Lahore. The Emperor soon granted his prayer, and a sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for its construction. In over a year the canal reached Lahore, but before its completion Ali Mardan Khan had been transferred to Kabul.

In 1641, under orders of the Emperor, a site, a few miles from Lahore formed by the old dry bed of the Ravi and its high bank "naturally terraced, so that it could have tanks, canals, cascades and fountains, as the Emperor desired," was selected on the canal for a garden and within a few days the foundations were laid and two months later the garden was planted with cypresses and chenars, flower bushes and fragrant herbs and with the fruit trees of hot and cold climates.

Towards the end of 1642, having been informed that the gardens were ready for his visit, the Emperor graced the gardens with his beneficent presence and received the felicitations of those who had the honour of being in attendance. In his 'Badshah Namah' Abdul Hameed described in detail all that the Emperor saw on this occasion. The whole account is not only interest, but very informative.

The gardens flourished during this and the following reign, but with the weakening of the Mughal hold on the Punjab in the 18th Century, they began to decay. During the reign of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah I the Sikhs raided and considerably ruined the suburbs of Lahore, but whether or not the Shalimar gardens suffered at their hands it is not recorded. After Muhamad Shah's reign, however, the worst befell the gardens. In the Abdali period the garden was robbed by the Sikhs of much of its decorative work. They took away costly stones from the various parts of the building and copper tubes from the fountains. The gardens were ultimately restored by Ranjit Singh, who seems to have taken a great fancy to them from the early years of his reign.

Restoration By Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh is said to have spent an enormous sum in carrying out the repairs to the fountains and the buildings generally, which is borne out by the fact that over 3,000 masons, over 500 stone-hewers and some ten thousand labourers had been employed during the first six months of the year, during which these operations were carried out. Apart from this restoration some additions and alterations were also made by Ranjit Singh. The marble pavilions to the North of the large reservoir in the second terrace were pulled down and the present structures substituted.

Moorcroft, who visited Shalimar in 1820, speaks of the marble pavilions, but soon after his visit they were pulled down, the marble being in demand for the Ram Bagh at Amritsar. This visitor also found "scattered about the garden, sometimes even in the walks, fragments of marble sculpture and beautiful mosaic taken from some splendid baths built by the Mohammadan ruler and suffered by the Sikh prince to fall into decay."

Another traveller Baron Hugel who visited the gardens in 1936, three years before Ranjit Singh's death, found the gardens "well kept, producing many very fine fruits, particularly the santarah oranges." An interesting remark of his is "a straw hut built by Ranjit Singh has a strange appearance in the middle of so much that breathes of royal magnificence." Rererring to the entrance of the building which was from the South, as at present, even at the time of his visit, he makes another interesting observation: "The entrance of the building which is constructed of fine marble is the prettiest part of it and is at present occupied by the family of a poor gardener."

"Are you the oldest Inhabitant?"

"No. There ain't one now. He died last week."

Advance Apparitions Of Living Persons

WELL KNOWN NOVELIST DISCUSSES IMPLICATIONS OF PSYCHIC EXPERIENCE ALMOST EVERYONE HAS HAD

YOU see a friend coming towards you in the street. He advances so near that you can see what he is wearing, you can recognise the very expression on his well-known face. You prepare to greet him. Another moment and, to your great amazement, he is no longer there. He has, to all intents and purposes, "vanished". It was an apparition of the living person that you saw.

Vision Materialises

But—this is the most curious part of the experience!—a little while later, perhaps a few hours, perhaps less, you see the same friend coming towards you. He wears the clothes in which he "appeared" before, and has the same expression on his face. He draws nearer, speaks. This time it is no apparition; it is the friend himself in the flesh.

This odd little episode, writes, Berta Ruck, in "Prediction," must have occurred to many of us; there are two country names for the advance-apparition of the person who is presently to arrive. "A sending" is one name. It seems to indicate a belief that the person has "sent" his double or astral body to announce his coming. The other name is "A fore-man," obviously the man who has come on before the actual person.

Once walking to my house I saw, some way off, a girl I know. She was also on her way, and nearer to the house than I was. She was unmistakable because she has very striking hair, and wore an unusual little Tyrolean jacket with a bright pattern in wool. I waved to her; she waved back as she went into the house. Presently I came up and went into the house about two minutes after I had seen her go in. She was not there.

About a quarter of an hour later she came in; she had not been there before.

Friends of mine, waiting for the man of their house to come in, heard his key in the door, heard him open the door and call out to them; they called back, and "even his dog ran out to meet him."

But he was not there!

He did not come in until later on, surprised to find his family in anxiety about him. It was not the first manifestation of his having "a sending." Some months before his wife had "seen" him come downstairs and had a few moments later found him in the bedroom, still asleep.

At a home in Wales where I lived as a child, there was a path between fields to the house of which we could see the whole length from the windows. My mother, expecting the Vicar to come to lunch at half-past one, looked out at twelve o'clock and saw him in his black coat and soft black hat walking up; a little to her dismay, as she thought he must have mistaken the time and would have to be kept waiting for his lunch! But it was 'she' who waited.

Long after the time it would have taken him to walk up that path, there was no further sign of her guest. In fact, he did not come until half-past one. At the correct hour for which he had been invited, he was seen 'really' walking up that path!

A Personal Experience

This summer I experienced an "oral" sending. I had just woken up to a bright Sunday morning, glad that my elder son would be with me for a fine week-end. His younger brother is a pilot employed at a distant flying-school, and his visits are infrequent, generally unannounced, and as any time of day.

Suddenly I heard this younger son's car drive up, I heard his running footsteps on the stairs, heard him burst into the room where his brother was, heard the elder son call out his name in surprise. Immediately I ran into that room—

"He wasn't there!" His elder brother was still sound asleep, and there was no sign of a car outside.

All the morning I had to check an impulse to put through a call and ask if my son were all right. But, as I knew, if anything had happened, I should be told soon enough. Whereas if nothing had happened he would, like any young man, be furious over "fussing". So I did nothing about it.

Early in the afternoon I was again in my room. Suddenly I heard, precisely as I had heard eight hours before, the sounds of the car driving up, of running footsteps on the stairs, of someone bursting into the front room and of my elder son's calling out in surprise his brother's name. I ran in, and, this time found the younger son there as I had expected to find him at seven o'clock that morning.

He had not been thinking of me, or of coming, until quite late that morning.

There would seem to be no cause for anxiety about these "fore-running" appearances.

They do not, as far as one can make out, herald any mishap either to the person seen or to the person who sees. They do not invariably coincide with one's own 'thoughts' of the person who presently arrives in the flesh, for often he has not been expected or invited. Nor do they always signify that the thoughts of this person have raced on ahead of him towards us.

Perhaps other readers can suggest a theory or reason for these advance apparition?

THE LAWS OF BRIDGE

TACTICS OF THE "SQUEEZE"

By BALARAM DAS

The most lamentable fact about Bridge is that there is many a player who, after playing Bridge for several years, thinks that it is pre-eminently a game of luck; that playing is almost wholly mechanical and everything in the game depends upon shuffling and cut. These players would generally believe that there is after all something to learn about Bidding, but so far as the play of a hand is concerned, they can only count sure tricks and tricks depending on a finesse.

Experts, of course, know the intricate points of the game, but unfortunately the players who usually play 'society-Bridge' far outnumber the experts in the line. I have even heard many a fan remarking sarcastically when one's play is generally commended in his presence, "Yes, Yes, he who happens to take a finesse in the right way is a great player", as if the height of Bridge is to take a finesse in the right way, where a two-day finesse is available. I have even heard people saying "X is a good 'finesser' ", who obviously thinks that finesse depends in all cases upon card-instinct, not knowing anything of card-reading and safety-play.

Not A Game Of Chance

Some people—and their number, I believe, is not negligible—would compare bridge with chess and deprecate the former as merely a game of luck. These observations are undoubtedly true to some extent, but the critics forget that it is not win or defeat that really counts in bridge when judging a player. but it is the soundness of bidding and playing that really determines the quality of a player. In chess, we start with equal forces and therefore the player who has defeated his opponent must have played a better game. In bridge, we have to fight with unequal forces and the highest point in playing is to so manoeuvre the forces, as to draw out the maximum out of them.

There are two aspects of the game,—the science and the art of bidding and playing. Before one can master the art, he must possess a sound knowledge of the science of the game. During the play of every hand, one should constantly try to place the unseen cards between the opponents or between an opponent and his partner and then make a plan. The placing of cards may prove to be wrong due to ill-luck or illogical reasoning. But even when the placing proves to be correct, many a contract is lost by indiscriminate or illogical playing.

We often see that a player knowing fully well that a finesse will not be successful takes a finesse and makes a gift of his valuable queen to a king on the left, and then cries out, "Oh, partner, what could I do! the king is on the wrong side." But perhaps the bidding and the playing were crying out that the finesse wouldn't stand. Perhaps a little planning might have revealed that his left opponent with the adverse king could have been squeezed or a lead-throw at a suitable point of the play, would have secured the contract against the best defence.

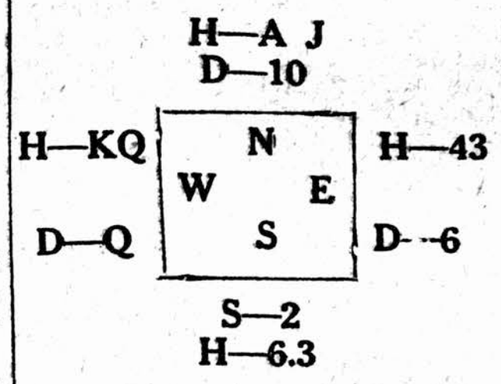
It is this planning and playing against the best defence with a view to draw out the maximum number of tricks with the minimum danger, that really is the science of play. Playing a hand is very like solving a problem of mathematics. There are various methods of play and like a mathematical problem, a problem in Bridge too may be attacked from different angles to find out which method of play would be the safest and soundest and one must learn some laws of Bridge as a student of Mathematics must know the Laws of Motion to solve a problem of Dynamics.

I propose to discuss some of the class-methods of Bridge and I first take up the "Squeeze."

Illustrations

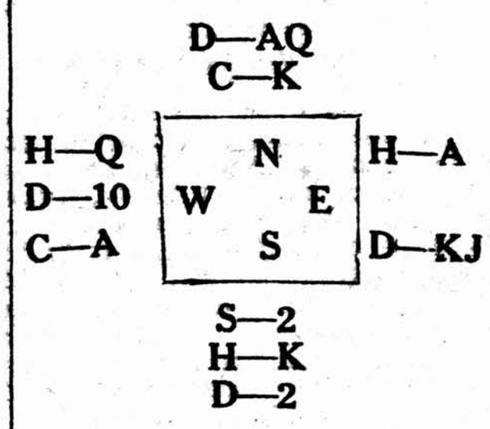
To squeeze an opponent is to force him to discard some valuable card or cards in his hand in such a way that the discard will give you one—in some cases two—extra-trick. In a simple squeeze which is the most frequent of all squeeze-plays, a defender is forced to discard in such a way on the forcing card being led, that the discard will directly produce an extra-trick. It is not that the defender makes a wrong discard or becomes puzzled amidst a number of successive discards but he should be so cornered that whichever card he should choose to discard at the critical point, he will have to concede one extra-trick, which did not exist before.

The defender is pushed in a dilemma and there should be no way out of it. The opponent concerned should be forced to lose one apparently sure trick against his best defence. This is called 'squeeze'. It is no juggiery or cheating or playing into a confusion. It is a scientific method of playing. Take a simple illustration.



Spades are Trumps and South to lead. If South leads his Spade, West must discard one of his red Queens. If he discards the Heart-Queen, North's losing Diamond is thrown away; should he discard the Diamond, the J of Hearts would be discarded from North and in any case one extra-trick will be directly produced against any discard. The burden of guarding two suits is on West which he cannot bear. The deuce of Spades is the forcing card and when it is led, West cannot follow suit. He must either unguard his Hearts or throw away his Diamond stopper. In any event N-S get all three tricks.

In fig 2,



Spades are trumps and South to lead. South leads the trump discarding the king of Clubs from

(Continued on Page 28)

Warfare Among Animals

They Do Not Fight Only With Tooth And Claw But Also With Poison, Smoke-Screens And Electric Shocks!

HOWEVER desirable a universal abolition of armaments may be from the human standpoint, a glance round the wild animal world will convince the most ardent pacifist that Nature has no such inclinations. Nature is not merely "red in tooth and claw," but in a hundred other directions, and it is difficult to pick upon any human lethal weapon, save perhaps the still somewhat hypothetical death ray, which has not been in use among the animals for countless millions of years.

Even to-day, civilized man can show a thousand bayonets for every liquid fire-thrower or gas bomb, and the animals similarly place their chief trust in the primitive knife and dagger, the spear and the sword, writes E. G. Boulenger in "John O' London's Weekly."

Fish With Poisoned Daggers

Effective spears and swords probably came into vogue with the spine-clad insects and crustaceans. The Italians are believed to be the first civilized people to "improve" the dagger by adding poison to its tip, but this was anticipated by fishes hundreds of millions of years before Italy had even risen from the sea bed. Gaudily coloured devotees of the poisoned dagger can be seen at the Zoo Aquarium in the filefish tank, where some of these curious diamond-shaped fishes from tropic seas are always on view.

The file, or trigger, fishes have the first spine of the dorsal fin controlled by a spring-trigger muscular device so that the fin, which normally lies hidden in a shallow slot, can be made to spring erect with lightning suddenness. The largest spine is highly poisonous and can inflict painful wounds. Still more impressive are the poison spines in the tails of the sting rays—one species of which is a fairly common summer visitor to our shores. These spines, which are covered with a poisonous mucous, may be a foot in length, and have two serrated edges

Much more common is the little weever fish, abounding in sandy bays. The dorsal fin ray, and also a sharp spine on either gill cover, connect with poison glands, which weapons gave to the fish its early English name of weever—signifying a viper or dragon.

Squirted From The Fangs

The spitting cobra of S. Africa is a well-known inmate of the Zoo, and newly-arrived specimens impress visitors by squirting twin jets of poison from their fangs, the fluid being clearly visible as it strikes and trickles down the glass front of the cage. Although the poisonous snakes of the world number about one-third of the total species known, only one poisonous lizard is recorded—the Gila monster of Mexico, which does not strike, but bites and hangs on with bulldog tenacity. In a similar category to these dangerous weapons are the various "stings" of the insects—weapons which possibly anticipated those of the various spine-carrying fishes.

Several species of cone shells, inhabiting tropic seas, are known to carry chitinous spines or darts in their heads which, connecting as they do with poison glands, cause highly irritant wounds. The only mammal armed with poison spines is the duck-billed platypus of Australasia, an animal all but exterminated by fur traders. The male bears a large curved spine, connecting with a poison gland on each hind leg, and the fluid generated by the gland is known to be highly toxic.

Most people will be inclined to rank the stings of the jelly-fish with those of the poison dagger school, but the sting of a jelly-fish or sea anemone is, curiously enough, of an entirely different nature. Each "streamer" of the jelly-fish and each entacle or "petal" of a sea anemone is set with hundreds of minute cells, each containing a tiny barbed dart with a line attached.

When touched, the barb and line is released by a hairspring trigger device, and the barb, with line attached, enters the creature responsible for the release. The whole apparatus mimics in miniature the whaler's harpoon, and when some scores of such harpoons enter the victim's bloodstream considerable suffering is inevitable.

Great as is the ingenuity here shown, it is eclipsed perhaps by certain white ants, which have a weapon so paralysing in its effects, and so simple in its application, that one is tempted to wonder why it has not been copied by some modern armament manufacturers. The "solders" among these insects simply spray their enemies, not with formic acid as do many true ants, but with a gummy fluid which hardens upon exposure to the air, so that the belligerent is turned into a kind of living statue.

Subtlety And Size

For some reason all the more subtle weapons seem to have evolved and perfected by relatively small and puny animals. The largest poisonous snake seldom exceeds twelve feet in length. All the largest creatures, such as mammals and birds, adhere conservatively to such primitive weapons as teeth and claws, horns and defensive spines. Those in charge of the Zoo have had abundant first-hand experience of such armaments. A Whipsnade ostrich laid out three workmen with as many kicks during a momentary misunderstanding.

In the early days of the Whipsnade Zoo, when the fox was a menace, the African spur-winged goose came into prominence as a pugilist. This bird, though smaller than a farmyard goose, is a redoubtable antagonist, the male carrying a big bony boss on the "knuckle" of each wing. On one occasion a fox, thinking to walk off with one of these geese in the orthodox manner, found himself presented with a very professional uppercut to the jaw, and after a few more rounds was glad to retire in disorder—minus one eye.

Killed By Their Antlers

There are occasions when an animal's weapons may be turned against itself, and some authorities have shown good reason to suppose that the gigantic spines and other armatures developed by many animals in the past became, like the knights' armour more hindrance than help and eventually led to their advocates extinction. The deer's antlers are grown once a year solely for the purpose of duelling with rivals, but each succeeding year adds another "point" to the antlers, and, surprising though it may seem, tends to minimize success in battle. Antlers are exceedingly springy, and when two pairs of much-branched antlers clash in conflict they may become so interlocked that a veritable deadlock results, both combatants succumbing from starvation. In the early days of the Zoo two stags thus involved had eventually to be securely roped and then sawn asunder.

Weapons may become deflected from their normal course of growth by some accident, as in the case of a Zoo wart-hog which, in its last years, had to be fed by hand, its enormous tusks having grown outwards and forwards so as to form a barrier in front of the snout. Without attempting to point any moral it may be mentioned that excessive armament is invariably a heavy drain on an animal's vitality, and in the case of the deer many a proud stag is too run-down to resent the treatment of a hen-pecking doe when in January he doffs his formidable antlers.

Electrified Tails

In somt fishes electric organs serve the purposes of offence and

(Continued on page 31)

YET ANOTHER CASE OF

TUBERCULOSIS CURED!!

Cantwadi Scheme
BANDRA,
Bombay, 25th. Sept. 1939.

About two years ago I was laid up with T.B. and a friend of mine who casually came to see me, told me that I should give a trial to UMCKALOABO, I asked him to get me a bottle and began taking this treatment twice a day. After about three weeks I felt somewhat better, less coughing, I continued the treatment for two months and to my surprise I fully regained my general condition and am today enjoying good health.

B.G.

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ADEODATO BARRETO

Adeodato Barreto

A SKETCH OF THE GOAN NATIONALIST POET

By Prof. Lucio De Miranda

(Translated from the Portuguese by Miss Berta de Menezes Braganza).

IT was 16 long years ago that I came to know him in the Portuguese University town of Combra. It was an Autumn evening. . . .

Adeodato Barreto was thin, and rather tall than short. In his manly bearing one could distinguish the stylish traces of a superior man. In his bright and clean eyes was reflected a certain superiority. On the first encounter could be seen his unmistakable personality, which can be resumed in two words: intelligence and integrity.

Dreams Of Mother India

The first time we spoke we came upon the favourite theme of our dearest thoughts. We spoke of Mother India, of its glorious past, of its present full of uncertainties, of its hopeful future.... And Adeodato exuberantly and spontaneously let flow a torrent of a whole world of thoughts and realizations: the bringing out of a paper for propaganda of Indian thought in Portugal; publishing of books, contributing articles for magazines, organizing lectures, founding of an Indian Centre.

All this seemed to me a flitting mirage that time and experience of life would soon scatter. But, it was just that I did not know the moral temperament of Adeodato, who was not long showing me the first attempt of the realization of his splendid dreams. It was the translation in Portuguese of Romain Rolland's biography of Mahatma Gandhi. On reading these pages written by a still incipient hand, I had the opportunity of knowing and valuing the talent of the writer. The translation lacked neither the purity of style nor faithfulness to the author's thought. It only lacked the means necessary for its publication or a responsible publisher.

I thought—and I had considerable reasons for it—that it would be difficult to find some one in Portugal who would undertake a publication of that type. And besides, it was necessary first of all to assure the author's consent.

Who could ever imagine that the great Romain Rolland, a Nobel Prize winner and the most celebrated thinker of Europe, would deign to look kindly on a poor Coimbra University student!

Indifferent to the scepticism of all his friends, Adeodato wrote to Switzerland to the famous author of "Jean Christophe" without having recourse to any introduction or recommendation. Producing simply, in a letter excellently couched, his quality as an Indian student, he addressed it to the great man. And what was not our astonishment when a few days later came the coveted reply bringing full consent! With what devotion did we not bend over those few lines traced in a fine but firm writing, by the august hand of the patriarch of Villeneuve, who is, perhaps, the greatest writer of our time!

Everything seemed to me on a path of roses. But the translation of "Mahatma Gandhi," was, as was foreseen, never to find an editor. It was that the big reading public were not prepared to exchange the exciting pages of the "The Mysteries of the Yellow Bed-Chamber" for the calm and deep pages of a consecrated thinker.

It was why Adeodato put by in a corner of his drawer this production of his twenties, having unrealized one of his first literary dreams. But other dreams changed to reality....

A Patriotic Hymn

And in all of them, sounding like a 'leit-motiff' of a hymn of longing, throbs the memory of his land, of his distant mother-land, that his poet's soul ever in ecstasy invokes in a prayer. When he remembers her in his still unpublished verses of his "Book of Life", he speaks of her with such charm that I cannot resist giving here some fragments of the poem he called "Apotheosis." In it there might be some exaggerations of image, but they do not hinder the purity of thought—they only render greater the beauty of the verse:

Motherland!
Our land!
Blossomy garden
stretching
from sea to mountain
A garden planted
by Brahma's own hand.
Sometimes under a crescent moon
seeming to come
mercilessly pierced
by the arrow of Purshoram
fleeing to enchase itself on Concan...

Garden..
Fertile palmery,
perfumed by the
sandals of the Ghats
and the scent
of the warm rice
of the restless 'morodd'
watered by brooks
of waters rumorous;
and where the freshest flowers
are lips of children
prattling

A garden so tiny
so delicate,
a fruit
begotten by Monsoon
such as all the infinite world over
(I have scoured it for my misfortune)
I have never seen the equal,
it is beautiful, much more beautiful
than beautiful Portugal!

Ah! in this gifted garden
—bit of land,
sheltered,
moist to perfection—
a flower shall I choose
later to fructify;
and the fruit that shall sprout
I shall keep for seed:

On a moonlit night,
secretly,
in the freshest bed,
among 'zaios' and 'champins',
'perpetuas' and 'mogrins',
(perfuming censers)
shall I go to sow...
And then
heavenly angels and apsaras
shall sing and water it.

And the seed shall sprout
and the plant shall grow
and shall grow so, oh so
that it shall not fit in the sand
of the holy soil:
and it shall rise and rise
higher than the Sidnath
than the Chandernath
than the Ghat,
ever rising, rising...

And when the sun resplendent
in the Orient
shall like a howitzer
through blazing vapours
pierce the boundary hills,
my tree's triumphant summits
shall be the first messengers
of its light!

And the gold of light scatters
is file-dust
drizzling—rain of gold—
Held by the greenness of fruit
and turns golden more and more:

And come birds in flocks
and begin pecking
tasting
pick, pick,
in the powdered gold
the fruits begin to lose flesh
but of the seeds that fall
not one shall perish !...

For the great friendly tree
—the tree I shall plant—
to every fleeing cloud
that the wind brings from the sea
shall cry:

—Do not proceed!
your vaporous forms
make whole into firm structure!
Stay in your travel!
There below the soil is hard
and there be parched mouths
a thousand to quench!

And the cloud turned to drizzle
shall go from leaf to bough,
shall go from bough to ground,
drop after drop very fine
—the rain of Redemption—
From the ground it shall go to the spring
From the spring to the grass of the meadow
From the grass to the mouth of the cattle
in the cattle it shall turn to milk
delight for the little children
treasure for the shepherds!

And the springs shall make brooks
and there the fishers their nets
shall no longer need to cast:
and the brooks shall make
rivers
and from the river the sailors
shall with challenge
be able to cast themselves
on the azure waves
of the vast Sea!

And the ships shall be many
—'patmarins' of the white sails
sailing by the light of stars
on the opaque waves—
And the seven roads of the sea
shall cross by our shores
leaving them full of stuffs,
of most precious jewels,
of perfumes, of treasures.

And our blossomy Land
fragrant of 'mogrins',
if it be a garden of a princess,
shall then be the Princess
of all gardens.

Let us return to Coimbra. There in 1925, if I am not mistaken, we meet Adeodato busy going from door to door of his countrymen and friends collecting funds taken from the meagre allowances of students, for a work of charity.

There was a countryman in want, a victim of alcohol. And Adeodato could not suffer to remain inactive before another's misfortune, even less so when it regarded a brother in race.

His Intense Humanity

He could not alone face the unfortunate one's expenses, for it was too great a burden for his meagre means. He, therefore, had recourse to his fellow companions appealing to the sense of academical solidarity. And his golden heart filled with a humanitarian joy at the extremely noble mission of helping a neighbour.

It was he who collected the subscriptions, administered the money with the greatest care, saw to his protege's needs, that he did not lack in the least of material comforts due to those disinherited by luck. And it was he again who gave him the most loving moral help in long conversations, almost brotherly advice with small delicacies of feeling, sharing in a misfortune which was not his own.

In this manner, in this case and many others Adeodato's heart opened like a huge coffer, a shelter of all human misery; there was no pain which would not have made him suffer, no tear that would not have made him cry. . And through this side of his sentimentality could be seen strong traces of his typically Indian qualities: the quality of abnegation and renouncing of oneself, guided by a high humanitarian idealism which manifests itself in a lack of personal interest in all material possessions joined to the passionate cult of the abstract treasures of thought and spirit.

If he was sentimental, as he himself confesses to be, he was so in a superior manner with that loftiness common only to hearts pure and strong. Anyone who knew him at once felt this innate kindness that irradiated from his being with an irresistible power of attraction any sympathy. Only he, through a blind modesty, was obstinate in taking notice of the irradiations of his great soul. He passed through this world and did not see himself. He lived in a dream and parted early.

Still, once or twice, full of fear, submitting to an ecstasy of sincerity, Adeodato showed himself to be conscious of his enormous depth of feeling. And so he himself tells us in his "Confidences" what a trance a soul like his under-goes before human sufferings:

It is certainly very tiny
this soul of mine. . . .

Yesterday I even felt ill
To see through my window
A little bird almost dead of cold. . .

I cannot help crying
To see that little child passing
Barefooted, hardly talking,
For hunger.

I am unable, I cannot
For all the world
Smiling, indifferent, set my foot
On the worm dragging sadly
Through the dust his wretched destiny.

Often I am sorry
To have a soul so tiny.
Had I another great and mighty
a dernier cri
(I thought)
I would lack nought. . .

But what would be of you,
Little child that I clad?

(Continued On Page 30)

Glimpses Into The West

Occidentals' Love Of Order And Discipline, Public Sanitation, Equality Of Sexes And Freedom From Communal Squabbles, Are Well-Worthy Of Imitation By People Of India

(By M. M. Shanbhag, Dip. Ed. (Edin.), M.R.S.T. (Eng.)

I STAYLED in Great Britain for nearly ten months studying and poring over books and occasionally attending the social functions in the Scottish Society and "The International Club" of the residents of different nations in Scotland. During holidays I travelled in England as far as Southampton and also in Ireland, France, Belgium and Germany, with a view to study the people and their social customs. I realised the truth of the saying that "An Englishman takes a stranger as a friend till he disproves it, and a Scotsman takes a stranger as an enemy till he disproves it." For this very reason the lot of the students in England is better than that in Scotland.

Little Corruption In Public Life

Here and there in Great Britain, though not very often, you realise that the people, and especially those who have served in India or whose relations are serving in India, exhibit slight racial superiority, which is the outcome of the consciousness that they are a ruling race. But, the masses do not show this feeling and an Indian feels at home with them. It is only in India that we feel uncomfortable with an English or Scotchman, and this is partly due to our manifestation of inferiority. On the whole, the people in Great Britain are very honest and straightforward in their dealings and in their public life. There is little corruption and bribery in the services. If the people were not kept in ignorance about India, if the news of our "Non-Violent Movement" was flashed to that country, and if they knew such tragic episodes as "Jalianwala Bagh Firing" and "Rowlatt Acts," they would have great sympathy with our aspirations and would get disgusted with the "Steel Frame Policy" of the White man in India. On the other hand, the masses think that India is a land of serpents, tigers, caste-ridden and ignorant people, wealthy Maharajas and a notorious man called Gandhi. Such a thing is sincerely preached even in the schools. I could realise the significance of the move which the late Mrs. Annie Besant and the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel took in asking the Congress not to abolish its "Foreign Propaganda Bureau" in England. Unfortunately, they failed.

In Ireland (Eire) I could see a wave of nationalism pervading the public and private life of the Irish. The Free State is Catholic and the intense patriotism of these Christians and the sacrifices they have made to free the land from Britain's supremacy over it, has its own lessons for our Indian Christians. Unlike England, Scotland and Wales, Ireland is poor and the Irish people explain it as due to long exploitation of their country by the British. I visited the Irish 'Dail' and attended its lively session.

Now I must take you with me to America and bring you back to the "Continent" on my return. I was attracted to America for two reasons. One was that to-day in England and all over the world, educationists are interested in the progressive educational movements on the other side of the Atlantic. Great Britain in many respects follows U.S.A. whenever it changes, though with caution, its educational policy. Education for democracy can be seen being worked in U. S. A. The different nationalities, the Irish, the Germans, the English, the French etc., who emigrated to that land, are moulded into a common "American Citizenship" and I thought I could learn much from their system and try the experiments here, to unite the different castes and religions into an Indian citizenship.

In The Land Of The Dollar

The second reason was that I thought America was the proper land for propaganda in favour of our country's cause. From "Mother India" I was going to "Uncle Sam." Before going, I wanted to take such literature and pamphlets as would enable me to present to the American public the true India and her greatness. I asked the Indian Railways Bureau of the Government of India (Railway Board) for such. They sent me booklets and the manager wrote: "I hope these booklets will be of use to you in your propaganda in favour of India." Thus, my mission was blessed. I was an humble worker for India and would not address meetings there. I was to move amongst the University students, come in contact with the Y. M.C.A.'s in America and dispel from their minds the "nonsense" stuff of "Mother India." This I did as I visited the Columbia, Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Toronto Universities and met batches of students who come for summer vacation courses. My propaganda had begun immediately I embarked on the German liner "Europa." It did not take me long to convince these Continental people of India's greatness and its woes under the present regime, as they had less pre-possessed misconceptions.

I was the only Indian on board amongst a host of Germans, Americans, Hungarians and nine Englishmen. They would flock to me from one part of the steamer to another with their "lexicons" in their hands and would strain all their nerves to understand me. Most of them knew English. I became their "pet" soon and had to answer their bows and salaams every now and then as I went to and fro on the steamer. I was made to take a prominent part in their concerts, games and music parties and dances, and being ignorant of this last art, was made to learn it on the steamer.

I was smuggling India's "Prohibition" to the American shore, in the very nose of Roosevelt. The Americans had failed in it. Their queries were many. I had to explain to them the present problem of India and how the problem of castes and creeds is made an excuse for denying India's birth-right and how the 'Divide and Rule' policy works. They had great reverence for Gandhiji and for the 'liberty-loving' Indian people.

A Sympathetic Englishman

The nine Englishmen on board fell in line with the Continental people in being very friendly with me. The atmosphere was such. One among these was an officer of the India Office, England's delegate to the World Moral Rearmament Conference which was to be held at Los Angeles. He was sincere and took me sincerely. He was an admirer of Gandhiji, a member of the Oxford Group, an I.C.S., and an ardent advocate of a compromising policy of England towards its adversary on the Continent. He recognised the sins of Versailles and the right of India to settle her destiny. He and I had many conversations on Indian problems. We returned from America together on the 'Bremen' of the same Company. "An Englishman takes a stranger as a friend till he disprove it" was amply justified in his case; nay, "he after having found a friend in a stranger keeps the friendship intact" was to be added. I was introduced to his mother who came to see him on landing in Southampton and was requested to stay longer in England which I could not do for fear of war breaking out. I had to fly immediately from London to Paris, this being my third trip in the air, my first two being in America. A month later I was surprized at Naples when I received a kind and unsolicited letter from him on board the 'Conte Biancamano; in which he wrote among other things "Looking forward to hearing your news in India and all about the little Gandhis whom you are going to rouse up in every focal point in India." In the same letter he asked me to see in India an Englishman who has worked for communal peace in N.W.F. province. This is not a solitary example of my friendship with Englishmen. The Honorary Secretaries of the Empire Article Exchange Society and the British Ship Adoption Society, whom I met before embarking for America, wrote to me requesting me to get my friends interested in the Societies' work and bring them into their scheme of Dominion and Empire links.

Thus ended my six days' trip on board to America and I landed in New York.

A Very Social People

Now I was amidst Americans, a very social people who look at life from very pragmatic point of view. They did not know reserve and restrictions. They were most informal and talkative to a degree. Their restaurants or cafetarias were full of 'noise and motion,' unlike those in Great Britain. Unlike the British, these people know the culinary art and their dishes were many and appetising. They began their meals with fruit juice and ended often with butter milk, a thing unknown in England. According to convenience and not conventions was their motto. You self-serve and not wait for the waitress to bring your lunch or dinner in restaurants. You slot the coin and get in the trains or trams. Even your tea and bread or whatever you want to eat, is slotted out. Men do not need a jacket or even a full shirt in the summer and women go almost half-naked as if vieing with the pygmies of Congo, in illustrating the geographical principle of "costume according to climate."

There were many things to see. The World Fair, the Skyscrapers, the Rockefeller Centre, and the Fifth Avenue were New York's attractions. The Columbia University with its numerious buildings and hosts of students going hither and thither, their enthusiasm, scholarship and spirit of enquiry and experiment in all branches of education, appealed to me the most. I was enrolled as a student for Ph. D. in Geography, attended some lectures and then cancelled the entrance as "Roosevelt's" efforts to reverse the Neutrality Act were ominous enough to show that Danzig would provoke a war and America would be involved.

In New York I took a plane for Buffalo, wondered at the "Niagara" in the night in its "many coloured saries" as seen from the Canadian side in artificial light and was a guest of a German with an American wife. Another American doctor was attracted towards this prohibitionist 'Hindu.' He and his family, instead of enjoying a plunge into wine with me, would enjoy a plunge into the lake Erie. Now I was in Canada. I knew how to make friends. retired Colonel in the British Army, who won medals in wars in China, India, South Africa and Mesopotamia, an Executive Councillor on the late Curzon's Cabinet and retired Military Surveyor to the Government of India, received me at Toronto, was 'at home' to me in his Military Club and drove me to his native village 250 miles north of Toronto. A lady typist in the Office of the Minister of Education, Ontario, was specially granted a day's leave from Office duties to accompany and to "entertain" me. We went a fishing on lakes, but no 'trout' would come. I had the privilege of meeting the Deputy Minister of Education, with whom I discussed "education" and who has since kindly sent educational literature to me.

Coming south, I went as far as Washington, which may be truly called a museum of lovely and stately buildings some of which almost rivalled our 'Taj.' I met the heads of primary and secondary education for U.S.A. and discussed matters relating to education. My mission was the same in Philadelphia, from where I 'aired' to New York. In these cities I came in contact with the Y.M.C.A., whom I acquainted with true conditions in India. Most of them had read 'Mother India', which fact grieved me. Americans, as a whole, were sympathetic towards India, as was evident from the large and keen audience at the meetings held in the Students' International Hostel in New York, where Indian students and tourists would address on the 'Indian question'.

On The European Continent

Home was calling me and I left the Land of the Dollar again in a German Liner as I said before. The return trip was equally enjoyable. The games, the sports, the music, the Radio news bulletins the swimming pool, the gossip and the concerts in the night, fully occupied my time till

(Continued On Page 31)

OUR SHORT STORY

By STANLEY CORDELL

Haunts, Indeed!

7-13

The House Was A Gem Of Antiquity

JOSHUA TURNER, who sold me this old house, thinks that he has put over a smart deal. He is, secretly of course, highly amused at my innocence and stupidity, for as every one knows throughout the countryside, the place is haunted.

I have it first hand from Lafe Armstrong, who operates the local filling station, that Joshua has sold this same house four times, each time buying it back for a song after a week of occupancy. Though I listened to Lafe solemnly I was highly entertained, for he and Joshua are countrymen and are therefore superstitious. Only a countryman of limited intellect and education would believe in haunts. I really felt sorry for Joshua; that this was to be the end of his racket.

The house was exactly what I had been looking for. It was a gem of antiquity, with a great tract of land, large barn, stables and several smaller outbuildings. Huge elms shaded it; there was a natural spring providing abundant water; the nearest neighbour was a half mile away. Here I thought, I could work and entertain and enjoy the full measure of life.

So I moved into the old house and in the excitement of becoming established in my new home I completely forgot the story of the haunts. Forgot it, that is, until the second night of my arrival, when there was a heavy rain and a high wind. I was awakened from a deep sleep about midnight by the banging of a shutter.

Even then I did not remember about the haunts. A banging shutter, though frequently associated with spooks and ghosts, is nothing that can not be easily fixed. So I rose and made my way across the hall to the room from which the banging seemed to issue.

I carried a flashlight, the beam of which showed me a rain-washed window. The banging sound came from just outside. I flung up the window. Rain beat in against my face. Wind tore at my hair. I heard the distant muttering of thunder. But the banging sound had ceased. I reached out where the shutter would be, shooting the beam of my flashlight in that direction. And then I received a shock. There was no shutter outside the window.

"Blown off," I muttered. "Good." I closed the window and turned away, and then the banging of the shutter began again. I paused. Perhaps my mind had been too drugged with sleep to notice. This was annoying. I opened the window again. The banging sound ceased. And this time my flashlight showed very plainly that there was no shutter or marks of where one had been.

I closed the window and stood thinking. As I stood there the banging began again. I felt a prickling along my spinal column. Then I laughed. Silly. Haunts, indeed!

Of course there were a dozen or more explanations for it. A loose window. A branch striking the house. Something blown against it by the wind. Yes, there were plenty of explanations but I was too exhausted to bother tonight. I went back to bed and, in spite of the continued banging, fell asleep.

The morning was clear and cool. I rose and went outside and looked up at the window from where the banging had come, half expecting to see a loose shutter hanging there. But there was none. Nor was there a tree nearby. I smiled, shook my head and went in to breakfast.

After breakfast I tested the window. It was snug and tight. No amount of wind could make it rattle. Well, there were other things to do. The shutter could wait. So I forgot it, worked hard all day and went to bed exhausted.

At midnight I awoke. The night was so still that a train whistle five miles away was plainly audible. I sat up blinking a moment. Then it began. The banging of the shutter. Again I felt that prickling sensation, and in spite of myself I thought of haunts. But only a fool believes in haunts.

I seized the flashlight, went into the other room and flung up the window. The banging ceased. I looked out. Nothing. I closed the window. Waited. The banging began again. Then I whirled suddenly certain that some one was behind me. But the room was deserted. Without realizing it, I had begun to sweat. I laughed aloud. This was ridiculous. Tomorrow I would investigate that banging once and for all.

I returned to my own room, locked the door and went back to bed.

In the bright sunshine of the next morning I had an idea. Joshua was responsible. He was trying to frighten me. He had either hired some children to beat on the house, or he was doing it himself. Well I'd surprise him.

That night I placed an easy chair just inside the barn door and sat there, completely concealed, but with a clear moonlighted view of the window. Hours passed. No one appeared. But at exactly 12 o'clock the banging of the

(Continued On Page 32)

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Vanishing Of Ambassador Bathurst

Bathurst Feared For His Life

By VINCENT TOWNE

Benjamin Bathurst, was the son of Lord Bishop Bathurst of Norwich.

At an early age he entered the British diplomatic service. Early in 1809 he was sent on a secret embassy to the court of Emperor Francis of Austria, whose empire was then upon the verge of a very delicate crisis forced upon it by the ambitions of Napoleon. England at the time was urging Austria to declare war against the French Emperor, but the Cabinet at Vienna was as yet undecided whether to enter again into the perils which it had endured in the Napoleonic Wars.

Affairs were at this tension when Benjamin Bathurst hurried to Vienna as Ambassador Extraordinary of the British King. Encouraged by the message brought by the young Ambassador, Austria sent its troops across the frontier and Napoleon was known to be greatly exasperated. Bathurst, while remaining in Vienna, let it be known that he feared Napoleon's wrath.

While he still waited at the Austrian capital, there occurred on July 6, the famous battle of Wagram, culminating in terms of peace highly favourable to Bonaparte. His mission now at an end, Bathurst started back to London. Hesitating which road to take he selected that through Trieste, Malta and Berlin. When he started out he had with him his private secretary and valet, and the better to outwit French spies, masqueraded as "Herr Koch, travelling merchant." He carried with him pistols, both upon his person and in the back of his carriage.

About noon, Nov. 25, 1809, the returning Ambassador arrived at Perlberg, about 13 miles beyond Berlin on the road to Hamburg, and here he alighted at the White Swan Inn for refreshment. A woman who saw him eating at the inn noticed that he shivered as though stricken with a chill and that his hand trembled while he raised his cup of tea to his lips. He wore a pair of gray trousers, a gray-frogged short coat and a handsome sable great-coat lined with violet velvet. In his scarf was a valuable diamond pin.

Finishing his meal he crossed to the market place, told the commandant of the town that he was a traveller on his way to Hamburg and requested that he might be given a guard in the inn while he remained there.

Laughing at his fears, the commandant allowed him two soldiers and noted that he was greatly agitated with fear. Returning to the Swan, Bathurst countermanded previous orders given for fresh horses, explaining that he would not proceed on his journey until after nightfall, as it would be safer to travel while hidden by darkness.

So at 7 o'clock he dismissed his guard and ordered his horses to be ready at 9. After the carriage had driven up, he stood watching a servant placed his portmanteau, in the vehicle. Then he stepped around to the heads of the horses and dissolved into the night.

When Bathurst thus vanished, the hostler and postillion were adjusting the harness by the dim light of a horn lantern and the Ambassador's secretary was standing in the doorway of the inn paying the account to the landlord. Not until the landlord and secretary had advanced to the carriage and while the valet stood at the door of the vehicle was it discovered that the Ambassador was missing Shivering with the cold, they waited and sent back to the room which Bathurst had occupied. Then they called, but there was no answer. Without a word of warning, a cry of alarm or a sound of struggle, the diplomat had entered the black realm of mystery.

Soldiers scoured the entire country round. The river was dragged and every nook and cranny searched. Three weeks after the strange disappearance two peasant women seeking firewood found in the woods near the inn a pair of gray, mud-soiled trousers turned inside out. They contained two bullet holes, but showed no traces of blood.

In one of the pockets was a half finished letter afterward identified as from Bathurst to his wife and stating that he was afraid he would never reach England—that his ruin would be wrought by Count d'Entraigues, a famous French spy. This letter also requested Mrs. Bathurst not to remarry in the event of her husband's failure to return. Heavy rewards for the discovery of the Ambassador's body were offered by the Bathurst family, the English Government and Prince Frederick of Prussia, but they availed nothing.

Count d'Entraigues, fear for whom Bathurst had expressed in the unfinished letter, was, with his wife, afterward cruelly murdered by an Italian servant. Before his death the Count was heard to say that Bathurst was murdered in the Fortress of Magdeburg.

Bathurst's fur coat was afterward found in the cellar of a peasant behind some firewood and the peasant's wife declared that she had found it at the inn and brought it home.

Inasmuch as a favourable peace with Austria had been concluded, Napoleon could not have been vitally interested in any papers which the Ambassador was likely to carry upon his person during his return from Vienna.

Bathurst's disappearance still remains the darkest mystery in the annals of diplomacy.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HISTORY OF ENGLAND

AN ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND:—The Stuart and Hanoverian Periods: By H. Babu Rao, B.A., S.T.C.; Price Rs. 1/2.

The author of this book is a teacher in the King George English School, Dadar, Bombay. The book covers the period of English history from 1603 to 1901. It is not a critical study of this period. It is designed for students in the secondary schools and as a text book it should attract the attention of the authorities concerned. Unlike authors of many school books, Mr. Babu Rao has studiously avoided the question and answer method. He has dealt with his subject as a teacher who is interested not in making his pupils cram, but as one who desires that they should have an intelligent grasp of the subject. Obviously we miss in the book the polemics on the events of the Stuart and Hanoverian periods, which is the hobby and wont of the critic of history and historical events.

As Mr. S. U. Shukla, Principal of the Hansraj Morarjee Public School, Andheri, says in his foreword: "The author has written this book for the pupils in our secondary schools and he has, therefore, designed it in a simple yet interesting style. The language is very lucid and easy to understand. The statement of facts has been done in a concise yet precise form. The arrangement of facts has also been done skilfully. . . . The book covers almost all important topics and historical facts that pupils should know about these periods. It has been written by a teacher who has taught the subject for some years and naturally it is written after experience."

Students in the schools studying the periods covered by Mr. Babu Rao will find his book immensely helpful.

C. K. N.

DIETETICS

FOOD-DE-MEDICINE. (By Dr. L. N. Ratra, H. M. B. The Pure-Bio-Dispensary, Dera Ghazi Khan. Price One Rupee.)

This is a small booklet of 82 pages in which the author has tried to explain as plainly as possible the virtue of dieting in relation to health and disease.

The author is rather unfair to the Allopaths, while denouncing them as people licensed to kill.

In Ayurveda as well as in Allopathy dietetics have been recognised as a very important branch of curative medicine and no one can afford to underrate or neglect it. But to regard this as an adjutant—the most essential—to the science of healing is one thing and to call it the only thing is evidently quite a different thing.

Discrepancies like olive oil containing Vitamin D, orange juice for Vitamin A deficiency and other technical errors could have been easily avoided.

The book contains some elementary and useful information regarding the food value and vitamin contents of every day foodstuffs, and nature treatment for diseases and will be a good guide for those interested in it.

The present price is a bit high and so many can ill afford to buy it.

R. A. V.

PRATAPI PARVAT: By Mulvantrai Vasantrai Tripathi, B.A. Printed at the Mahavir Jaina Printing Press, Junagadh. Price, Re. 1.

As Prof. Shankarlal Shastri says in his foreword, this story, which is an attempt to paint a picture of an Indian State, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, suffers from all the defects that mark the work of a novice, who loves literature, but has yet to graduate in it. It is an ordinary story told in simple language.

K.

INDIA'S POPULATION PROBLEM

THREE-CHILD FAMILY: Solution of Indian Population Problem.

INDIA'S TEEMING MILLIONS: by Gyan Chand, Professor of Economics, Patna University. George Allen and Unwin.

". . . birth control information should be provided by the State, and by propaganda and persuasion parents brought to adopt the three-child family rule as a general principle of social conduct... Birth control will not be a cure-all. It, in and by itself, will not abolish poverty, starvation and unemployment in the country or teach people the art of living. But it will reduce the problem to manageable proportions and give the people an urgently needed relief from the pressure of population."

In these words, Dr. Gyanchand, author of a new work on the Indian population problem, summarises his main conclusion. It is a pity that the manageable proportions envisaged in the above quotation do not amount to a prospect of a surplus or even a balanced economy. For the attainment of such an end, Dr. Gyanchand feels that a through reconstruction of society, mostly on socialistic lines, is necessary. As this is not practical politics for several reasons, chief among which is apparently the fear that what Dr. Gyanchand calls reactionary forces will still grow in strength, we have to be content with detailed economic reform. On the whole the prospects of economic reform appear to be very poor. The author fears that there is every prospect of a large scale extension of Tuberculosis in country areas. He will not be surprised if an epidemic more deadly than the plague and the influenza were to overtake India. If this is not the case at the next census the population of India bids fair to reach the 40 crore mark.

What is most tantalising in the situation is the fact that even though we were to follow the advice of the author we cannot escape the alleged evil consequence of a vast population, as it will be long before the population trend is effectively influenced by an extensive adoption of birth control such as is preached in the pages of this book. Dr. Gyanchand admits that the actual rate of increase in Indian population is by no means 'high', as compared with the rest of the civilised world. Dr. Gyanchand disdains to find out whether we have been impoverished as a result of our population increase. In fact he concedes that over population is not a prime cause of our poverty. It is difficult to find out from Dr. Gyanchand's book to what he attributes our poverty. The usual explanation of Indian poverty as being caused by economic backwardness is brushed aside in favour of the view, that poverty causes both disease and economic backwardness.

Dr. Gyanchand, it is true, does not claim too much for birth control. It is for him only the first step and a part of national economic and social reconstruction. An increase in the "per capita' income and an intensive health propaganda, of which the use of contraceptives is to form a part, are suggested as immediate steps. The author has no faith either in Brahmacharya or in limitation of child-marriages as deterrents to population increase. Nor does he feel that there are any extensive prospects of industrialisation, so long as the purchasing power of the masses has not been enhanced. Even such industrialisation as is probable will in the opinion of Dr. Gyanchand increase and not decrease population pressure. The co-existence of poverty and population has been assumed to be a proof of 'pressure', without any attempt at a clear definition.

Thus Bengal, Travancore and Cochin, which contain some of the most fertile extracts and have naturally been showing a striking increase in population are said to be victims of population pressure on account of high net birth rate in an already thickly populated tract. On the other hand U. P., where the net increase in population is found to be less than the general average, is said to have pressure, as it has failed to increase upto the average. Mysore again, is said to have pressure because it is increasing fast, and Baroda because it has not been increasing sufficiently fast. It is clear that Dr. Gyanchand does not adopt any consistent criterion of what is called pressure of population. In fact, Dr. Gyanchand's position is very much like part of Malthus himself.

Malthus recommended moral restraint as a preventive check to his contemporaries, but he lacked faith in the real efficacy either of this remedy or of the general economic improvement then rendered possible by the Industrial revolution. Dr. Gyanchand preaches birth control and economic and health reform to his countrymen, but he does not hope that these measures will really produce any striking improvement in the lot of our people. Such a conclusion is doubly regrettable. In the first place, the progress of birth control, as an instrument of population planning, is itself dependent on a hope of striking economic betterment, in the absence of which the small family movement will not spread on a sufficiently large scale to affect the population trend.

In the second place in the absence of actual experience of a really intensive movement for an all sided reconstruction and planning, embracing cultural, social as well as economic spheres, it is too early to pronounce a death sentence on the hope of evolving a surplus economy out of the present economy of want. The Indian people have latterly shown themselves to be unexpectedly keen to respond to the modern stimuli of social habits and outlooks. Under proper leadership it is not impossible that an economic revolution may be worked out in our agriculture as well as our industry. This will be accompanied by a marked decrease of the birth and the death rates, and eventually of the population. But for producing such a desirable result a new consciousness of economic right has to be produced among the masses.

Not only political and social equality, but a fair economic standard, must be claimed by each individual as his right, and the economic structure must be so transformed as to keep before each individual the prospect of betterment if he responds to the stimulus of an enhanced standard. A new spirit is now quickening the mass mind in India, and though the task of reconstruction is stupendous we need not be as despairing of producing concrete results as unfortunately the author seems to be. That population control should form part of the wider policy of planning will be acceptable to most people, if it could be shown at the same time that both are likely to improve the lot of the people. If this is not done, birth control becomes a counsel of despair, and not an instrument of progress. It is better to concentrate on the idea of individual and collective progress by planned effort, and leave the individual to discover that his chance of sharing in collective progress are maximised by a deliberate regulation of births.

Even granting that a policy of regulation is either necessary or beneficial, it does not follow that a particular method, such as the use of contraceptives, is best suited to achieve the end. Not only are there a number of other technical devices calculated to produce the same end, but many social and religious practices, are themselves designed to produce the same effect. An economist can hardly be said to be a safe or a proper guide in respect of the choice of an instrument of a regulated population policy. It is clear that the three-child limit suggested by Dr. Gyanchand is purely arbitrary, and as it refers only to an average it can hardly influence anybody. A thorough industrialisation of the whole life of a people has been found to induce a reasonable balance between resources and men. This, is the least emphasised part of Dr. Gyanchand's work, which must, however, be described as a very lucid and instructive statement of the main features of the Indian population problem.

HINDI BOOKS

FIJI DIGDARSHAN. By Pt. Ramchandra Sharma, Sanatan Dharma Missionary, Publisher Shree Ramchandra Pustakalaya, Mandawar (Bijnore) U.P. Price Annas eight. Pages 164.

The Indian community in Fiji now numbers 84,000 approximately. The author of the book was warmly received because of his being a clever pleacher and singer. He carried on his work in the most peaceful way for which he deserves congratulations. Many of the Hindus, whether literate or not, know many of the religious terms and understand the broad principles of our religion. This is because of people like the author of the book under review who are untiring in their work as missionaries throughout the colony. In this well-illustrated book Pt. Ramchandra Sharma has given in an interesting manner all information about the Indian community in the colony. Those interested in Fiji Indians will find much authentic information in this book.

H. P. G.

MAUKTIK-MAL: By Miss Dineshnandini Chordea, Publisher, Nathuram Premi, Hindi Granth Ratnakar Karyalaya, Hirabag, Bombay. Pages 102, price Re. 1-4.

There are, in every language, books which go by the name of cheap literature. Hindi is not immune from them. The present work belongs to that category. It is surely no work of art but a poor imitation of masters of poetic prose. The language of the book, which claims little literary merit, indicates worldly passion rather than heavenly love. Very frequently thoughts have been directly borrowed from Urdu poets with little success.

H. P. G.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART IN TRAVAIL

By D. G. VYAS

Art Is An Important Target—Victory Incomplete Without Defeat Of Art—Pathetic Story Of Czech Art—Polish Art Should Not Expect Lenient Treatment—Culture Divested Of Its Aesthetic Element —Criticism On The Bengal School Of Painting—Frescoes In The Kirti Mandir At Baroda—Nations' League Of Pen-Friends

Art appears to have been compelled to surrender its independence to the pernicious political forces which are struggling to dominate the modern world. The totalitarian creed, which treats the freedom of expression as a blasphemy has, in recent years, distinguished itself for the persecution of art. But it does not eschew art, on the contrary it has arrogated to itself the authority to shape its destiny. Art cannot be true unless it bears a totalitarian impress!

War On Art

The aggressor, who by virtue of supreme brute force, gains an easy victory over an independent country, makes determined and desperate efforts to lynch its art. Suppression of the creative genius of a fallen nation invariably and immediately follows in the wake of victory. Art is singled out as a target because the victory is held to be incomplete and insecure so long as the art which represents the soul of the conquered nation is not crushed.

Art is amazingly capable of revitalising a vanquished nation and resuscitating its spirit of independence. The apostles of the totalitarian creed are conscious of the marvellous power of art and therefore, look upon it as a perennial danger to their grips over their victims Persistent persecution of art happens to be their primary and pre-eminent occupation.

Czech Art

Mr. Stanton L. Catlin, in his article in the "New York Times," which was reprinted in this paper on 8-10-39, has narrated a pathetic story of the art of Czecho-Slovakia after 15th March 1939. The German aggression inaugurated an era of the ruination of the national art of the country. The discoverer of "degenerate art" made frantic and apparently fruitful efforts to foist upon the unfortunate Czechs his "Hitlerian -made to order" art.

The March of Nazism drove away, from the country, some of the eminent artists and scholars who were torch-bearers of the Czech Nationalism and clipped the wings of others who could not leave the homeland. Agents of Germany usurped the control of the cultural institutions of Czecho-Slovakia in order to spread the gospel of Nazism.

Barricades

Every branch of art which fosters and feeds the spirit of nationalism was ordered to shape its expression according to the dictates of Nazism. Literature was proscribed because it was national. The stage and the screen were deprived of their freedom. Museums were relieved of their valuables which were either confiscated or transferred to unknown destinations. Statuary representing the national heroes and historical events was either destroyed or taken into custody.

The suppression /of the creative genius, the removal of the works of art and the control of the cultural institutions have been considered as impenetrable barricades against the resurgence of the spirit of nationalism in Czecho-Slovakia. The people under the Nazi tutelage have to derive the aesthetic pleasure from the spoon-fed art of Germany and their own art rendered stagnant and starving by a rigid censorship.

This large woodcut in colour done by Ivan Golikov, who died a few years ago, for "The Tale of Igor's Regiment", is described by a critic as an amazing decorative "tour de force," depicting a most intricate battle scene with innumerable figures of men and horses. It is done in jewel like colours laid on with miniature technique, and belongs to a school of art called "Palekh", that has deep roots in the past and a long history.

Polish Art

Much worse fate has befallen Poland. Monuments and beauty-spots have been destroyed by the ruthless campaign of air-raids. Repetition of the war on the Czech art is a foregone conclusion in the case of the art of Poland that has escaped destruction. Nazi art will, of course, reign supreme but it will, sooner or later, crumble down because of its tottering foundations furnished by the ruins of the Polish Art.

The Palekh School of Painting icons in Vladimirski province which reflected oriental traditions was disrupted by the Russian revolution. The revolutionaries obsessed by their fanatical, political and economic ideals had no sympathy with their peasant-artists and no appreciation of the traditional art of their country. In view of this the art of Poland should not expect any lenient treatment. Sovietisation of the Polish territory occupied by Russia is in full swing. Its art, therefore, if found offensive to the Soviet sentiment, will go to rack and ruin.

Political Isms

'National Socialism" and "Socialistic Realism" which control and shape the expression of art in their respective territories will now peep over a common frontier and vie with each other in producing a cleavage in the homogeneity of the pre-war art of Poland. Both these "isms" have been antagonistic to the freedom of expression of art. The totalitarian creed makes no difference between an artist and a soldier. Art to live in its territory must live in trammels.

Totalitarianism is, in its application to art, an accentuated form of cynicism. Disruption of art in order to kill the individuality of its patrons is a tacit tribute paid to it as a dynamic force by its persecutors. The artistic impulse of an ill-fated nation survives every attempt at its suppression. Art can resuscitate the spirit of nationalism and inspire its patrons to retrieve their independence.

Art In Education

Dr. James Cousins in his article on "Universities and Fine Arts" that appeared in the last issue of the "Rooplekha" has presented a concrete and comprehensive scheme for the introduction of art in general education. His viewpoint ought to appeal to educated people whose interest in art is generally confined to the blatant advocacy of a type of eclecticism which is manifestly a betrayal of their meagre appreciation of their traditional art.

The reprehensible neglect of art by the prevailing system of education has bred culture which is entirely divested of its aesthetic element. If arithmetic, algebra or geometry is considered to be essential to the education of an average person, art should be much more so. Art must accompany the child from the cradle to the convocation hall. If the universities train students in the appreciation of politics, economics or science, why should they neglect art which is inseparable from life?

Bengal School

Mr. A. S. Wadia who presided over the third Members Exhibition of the Maharashtra Art Society made a daring and frank criticism on the Bengal School of Painting. Though he approaches the problem from a different angle his views deserve careful consideration by artists of different provinces including Bengal. The achievements of the Bengal School cannot be repudiated from the point of view of the traditional style. Evidently Mr. Wadia is not concerned with the style. The apathy of the artists towards actualities of the existence appears to be his main contention.

The subject matter without the style will not render art distinctive of a country like India. The scope of art should certainly not exclude the actualities of existence, but in order to achieve this object it is not necessary to resort to "superficial realism" or "photographic verisimilitude." The Indian style can do justice to any subject whether it be realistic or imaginary.

Truth And Beauty

The selection of subject matters should not out-weigh the aesthetic value of a painting which entirely depends upon the artist. But the artist, too, should not sacrifice truth to beauty. Appreciation by him of the value of truth in addition to that of beauty will correct abnormalities in expression and proportions, but a literal transcript of the country and its contemporary life without an adequate emphasis of the aesthetic value of a painting will render art mechanical, lifeless and uncreative.

Kirti Mandir

The Baroda State is reputed for liberal encouragement to all branches of art of which 'Kalabhavan' maintained by it is a well-known example. But why is the "Kalabhavan" not able to supply the artistic requirements of the state? Such an inquiry will appear to be pertinent in view of the commission to execute frescoes on the walls of 'Kirti Mandir' having been given to Mr. Nandlal Bose and a party of his students. Since the Bengal School is to be represented in the "Kirti Mandir" it is hoped that the State will not

(Continued on Page 23)

Mahatma-Rajen Babu Talks

GERMAN TRENCHES RENDERED USELESS

Sequel To Flooding Of Moselle By And Recent Rains

LONDON, October, 21.

The latest message from Luxembourg states that the river Moselle is overflooded due to recent rains and the German trenches on the right bank are flooded and useless.—Reuter.

HARASSING FIRE OF ARTILLERY

PARIS, October 21.

A Paris communique says the night was quiet. The patrols were active and there was harassing fire of artillery.—Reuter.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

BERLIN, Oct. 21.

A German High Command Communique states that there was lively activity of artillery and reconnaissance patrols in certain sectors of the Frontier Region between the Moselle and Saarbruecken.

The communique also claims that yesterday the enemy evacuated Warndt Forest, west of Saarbruecken with the exception of two hills.

In other sectors, all was quiet except slight local harassing and artillery fire.—Reuter.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED?

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 21.

There was violent French artillery fire early this morning directed against the village Perl and the Perlsehndorf road. Eyewitnesses believe that the German attack was repulsed. Later aircraft were very active.—Reuter.

Air Raid Warning On North-East Coast

LONDON, October 21.

An air raid warning was sounded in the North-East Coast area this afternoon. All clear signals were given twenty-four minutes later.—Reuter.

How They Responded To Warning

LONDON, Oct. 21.

At one coast town gunfire and the drone of aeroplane engines were heard before the warnings. Crowds on their way to football matches went to the nearest shelters. In another town some footballers who are A. R. P. Wardens left the grounds and reported for duty and the start of the matches was delayed. Being Saturday many women with children were out shopping. They took their children quietly into the shelters and left the perambulators outside.

CAUSE OF ALARM

The later the Ministry of Home Security announced that two unidentified aircraft were seen approaching the east coast soon after 14/00 hours. Fighter aircraft went to intercept and warnings were sounded in Hull and Grimsby areas. "All Clear" signal was given half an hour later.

GERMAN MINES GET ADRIFT

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.

Many mines from the German minefield in Ulfsund between Zeeland and Moen got adrift as a result of stormy weather. Six detonated at Stevnsklint and seventeen were seen to explore in the sea.

A warning has been issued to shipping to avoid waters affected.—Reuter.

Wardha Preparations For Congress Cabinet Session

Support From Punjab And Sind For Bold Stand

WARDHAGANJ, October 21.

BABU Rajendra Prasad, who arrived in Wardha at noon, went to Shegaon and had talks with Mahatma Gandhi lasting over two hours.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI AND MR. SHANKERRAO DEO ARRIVED HERE IN THE MORNING, AND PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI AND ALSO DR. PRAFULLA CHANDRA GHOSH ARRIVED IN THE EVENING. MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM IS ALREADY HERE.

GETTING PREPARED

As Monday happens to be Gandhiji's silence day, it is expected the members of the Working Committee will have discussions with him for the whole of to-morrow and finally ascertain Mahatmaji's view on the present situation.

From all accounts, the Working Committee, which meets to-morrow morning will have a short session.—United Press.

WILL IT LEAD TO MASS MOVEMENT?

WARDHAGANJ. Oct. 21.

"The Congress Ministries may be in office to-day. To-morrow they may be out of it. but the Congress will carry out its constructive programme irrespective of whether the Congress Ministries are there or not."

Much significance is being attached in informed circles to these observations made by Mahatma Gandhi at the Basic Education Conference held here on Thursday last. And although it is felt certain that the Congress Ministries will have to go out of office and that too immediately, it is believed in optimistic circles that H. E. the Viceroy's declaration is not the last word on the subject and another Gandhi-Viceroy interview is considered not unlikely.

Will the Ministers resign or invite dismissal? From all accounts, the Working Committee will instruct the Congress Ministers to resign, inasmuch as the course is considered by many as a dignified way of protest.

And what next? That is the question which the Working Committee has to decide in consultation with Gandhiji who, to quote his own words, stands alone, but will certainly give the Working Committee the benefit of his advice.

While the dangers of a mass movement in the present state of affairs cannot be lost sight of, the Congress, which is committed to its Haripura resolution and which made its position quite clear at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, must give the correct lead to the country. The final decision, however, may not be taken until Thursday next, as by then the attitude of the British Government will be more clarified on the floor of the House of Commons, when the Government of India draft orders will be taken up as announced by the British Prime Minister.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has a slight attack of Asthma although

(Continued on page 20)

ANTI-COMINTERN PACT STAYS

Japanese Foreign Minister's Declaration

LONDON, Oct. 21.

According to the Domei Agency, the Japanese Foreign Minister said yesterday that the friendly relations of Japan with Italy and Germany had not been affected by the Soviet-German agreement. The anti-Comintern Pact had not been abandoned and the Japanese Government had not changed their national policy.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

TOKYO, October 21.

According to a despatch received from Japanese Army Headquarters the Soviet-Japanese negotiations regarding the Manchukuo border dispute have reached a deadlock.—Reuter.

Papen's Conference With Hitler

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The German Ambassador at Ankara, Herr von Papen arrived back in Berlin last night. He had a long conference with Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

Stockholm Strengthens Finland's Stand

Delegation For Moscow: Hope Of No Further Soviet Demands

LONDON, October 21.

A SPOKESMAN OF THE FINNISH FOREIGN OFFICE AT HELSINGFORS STATED THAT ALTHOUGH THE SITUATION WAS NOT VERY MUCH CHANGED, FINLAND FELT MORALLY STRENGTHENED AFTER THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

HELSINKI, October 21.

So far the Soviet-Finnish talks had been carried on in a friendly spirit without pressure being exercised and should the same spirit continue, a satisfactory solution may be found, declared M. Erkko, Finnish Foreign Minister, in an interview with Reuter to-day.

He confirmed that M. Tanner, the Finance Minister, is joining the Finnish delegation, which leaves for Moscow to-night.

No Further Soviet Demands?

He denied, however, that any new points would be raised during the forthcoming talks and said that he did not expect that the Soviet would advance any further demands.

The culminating point in the negotiations was likely to be reached next week possibly on Tuesday.

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Finnish delegate to Moscow M. Passikivvi is returning to Moscow to-night and it is expected that the Finnish Delegation will include the Finnish Finance Minister.

FIVE-YEAR DEFENCE LOAN

It is reported from Helsingfors that the Government of Finland proposes to float a five-year defence loan of two and a half million sterling.—Reuter.

NAZIS ATTACK CONVOY

British Fighters Inflict Casualties On Enemy

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Air Ministry announce that enemy aircraft were sighted this afternoon by a convoy in the North Sea. In reply to a signal fighter aircraft were despatched and the enemy made off.

An actual attack was made on the convoy this afternoon by enemy aircraft. The escort vessels opened fire and our fighters inflicted casualties on the enemy.—Reuter.

Herr Von Papen had also consultation with Herr Von Ribbentrop and other officials of the German Foreign Office.

Herr Von Papen's interview with Herr Hitler lasted several hours.—Reuter.

DOOR REMAINS OPEN

Turkey's Hope Of Further Talks With Russia

LONDON, Oct. 21.

"The door remains open for further conversations with U.S.S.R. at some undetermined date," Mr. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, declared in a statement to journalists.

He added that he was convinced that the pacts with Britain and France have not the slightest negative effect on Turkey's old and sincere friendship with the Soviet. —Reuter.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS NOT DAMAGED

Moscow Comment On Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact

LONDON, Oct. 21.

There is great diplomatic activity in Berlin since the signing of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact.

According to some Copenhagen correspondents, the German Ambassador in Moscow and the German Ambassador in Rome are expected in Berlin during the week end.

The German press minimises the effects of the Treaty. The first Russian comment says that the pact has not damaged Russia's direct interests.—Reuter.

ALLIES' PACT WITH TURKEY

PARIS, Oct. 21,

Rapid improvement of Italo-Turkish relations, the possibility of an ultimate arrangement between Moscow and Ankara and barring of the road to the Germans in the Balkans are among the results which should accrue as a result of the Turkish Fact, according to the press.

"Petit Parisian" says that Italy sees a resurrection of the hope of a neutral Balkan Bloc able to resist Russian pressure and the possibility of making her own influence felt. In this defensive policy in the Balkans, the Italians will meet the Turks on the same ground.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF TURKEY'S ARMY EFFICIENCY

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Military critics dwell on the efficiency of the Turkish Army both militarily and as a stabilising factor to restore confideuce throughout the Balkans and the Middle East.

After peace was restored with Greece, the late Ataturk, then Kemal Pasha, set himself to expel sloth and corruption which permeated the Sultanate armies and to create an entirely new model.

The Turkish soldier is no longer a gallant but ignorant and untrained peasant of the former days. Army training has gone hand in hand with barrack square drill while regular payment, notoriously lacking in the Sultan's days, naturally enhances the morale.

Excellent military schools have produced a strong framework of keen and well-trained officers. The Turkish Army has been essentially trained for a war of manoeuvre and particular attention is paid to transport of aircraft and efficiency of communications in wartime.

Simultaneously, the Ataturk pushed industrial development which is the indispensable basis of the modern army, which as critics observe, Poland sadly lacked. In wartime the whole manpower of Turkey is easily mobilisable.—Reuter.

FATE OF NAZI AIMS IN THE EAST

Hore-Belisha Recounts Checks To Germany: New Methods Of War On Western Front

LONDON, October 21.

In a broadcast address on the close of the seventh week of the war, Mr. Hore-Belisha declared that three courses were open to Nazi Germany.

THREE COURSES OPEN

She could try and smash through by land, sea and air, remain quiescent in the hope that we would prematurely take up the offensive or to lure us into a discussion of specious peace terms.

NEW METHODS

Discussing the first course the War Minister said the recent military experience had showed that an offensive against prepared positions was unprofitable. Poland had no Maginot Line but on the Western Front there were strong defences, which were becoming stronger every day and the enemy would pay dearly for any massed attack upon them. Our commanders were not likely, in advance of time that suited them, to risk unnecessarily the lives of those who composed our armies. Consequently up to the present, this war had differed from our preconceptions. We thought perhaps that more would happen—decisive battles by land, sea and air.

"On the Home Front we expected to be brought nearer and more quickly to the grim reality. There had been many ready for action night and day, but it is not a disadvantage that seven weeks have passed without the need of implementing the purpose of our comprehensive preparations. Despite the apparent inactivity, decisive developments had in fact occurred.

FATE OF NAZI AIMS IN EAST

"The constant cry of Germany had been "Give us a free hand in the East". There had been a long agenda of conquests in that direction of which Poland was but an item. The Baltic States were to be dominated but from these German nationals were now in retreat. Russia had claimed has sphere of influence. The cornfields of the Ukraine were coveted. Russia had made sure of the harvest. Through Poland Nazi Germany was to have had an entrance to Roumania. This entrance had been barred. Turkey—our brave and respected friend stood grimly in Germany's path towards Baghdad and Iraq was our unshakable ally.

"In the west the expulsion of German commerce from the sea was incontrovertible and we lost but a fraction of our tonnage. We lost two important ships of the Fleet and we should not underestimate the sacrifice.

ONLY THE VANGUARD

"Our expeditionary force is only the vanguard of the great army now training in Britain, which in turn will be increased by militiamen in their age-groups. The final magnitude of our efforts would depend on the extent to which our factories could supply the equipment.

"The Dominions are making ready to send their contingents. They never fail to emphasise our solidarity

TIME ON SIDE OF ALLIES

The Dominion Ministers are even now on their way to London to discuss the best means of consolidating Imperial effort. INDIAN TROOPS ARE IN POSITION AT SEVERAL STRATEGIC POINTS and all the other parts of the Empire are anxious to take an increasing share. "As days pass", continued Mr Hore-Belisha, "Nazi Germany must watch this gathering momentum and realise that time is on the side of France and Britain and the Empire."

PEACE TALKS

Referring to possible peace proposals, the War Minister said: "NO PEACE PROPOSALS WHICH RELY FOR THEIR SANCTION UPON BROKEN WORD CAN BE CONSIDERED. Nothing but a guarantee for the establishment of a new order from which the menace of Nazi oppression is removed can justify us in laying down our arms. This is no war about a map but a war to reestablish conditions in which nations and individuals including the German nation and individuals can live or live again. There can be no question of our wavering in any degree. This tyranny whose challenge we have accepted must and will be abused." —Reuter.

DOESN'T HE LOOK AN OLD SAILOR? Mr. Winston Churchill in the uniform of Lord of the Admiralty.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Finnish Government's counter-proposals which M. Paasikivi is taking to Moscow are a closely guarded secret, but they are expected to contain a suggested solution of the question of Aaland Islands.

Responsible quarters hope for an agreement and while it is thought that Stalin's attendance early in the discussions foreboded "hard dealing" others urge his familiarity with Finnish affairs and that a small concentration near the Finnish frontier suggests that Russia is not anticipating war.

Meanwhile, Finnish measures for defence are considered to be complete.—Reuter.

NO NEW STATE OF POLAND

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Copenhagen report about the evoltion of the new Independent State of Poland is denied in well-informed circles in Berlin, says the Berlin Correspondent of the "Telegraaf."

It is stated that there is no question of the proclamation of a new Poland. The order published in the German official Gazette yesterday on the formation of the two new provinces of West Prussia and Posen in the German-occupied area in no way means a definite demarcation of the frontier between the Reich and the future Polish State.

Plans with regard to the future political and geographical stabilisation of former Poland are still outstanding, and it will take a considerable time before the projects take a definite shape.—Reuter.

SOVIET HAS NO GROUNDS FOR REGRET

"Izvestia" On Ankara Pact With Allies

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.

Plans to "drive a wedge between Germany and the Soviet Union" are attributed to Britain and France by the "Izvestia" commenting on the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact.

It declared that the two Powers hoped for a Soviet-Turkish paralleled agreement with the aim of drawing the Soviets into a combination directly and chiefly against Germany and the eventual adversaries of Britain and France in the Mediterranean zone.

It added that the clear and determined position of the Soviet thwarted the "artful" plans of those, who once again attempted to fan enmity between Germany and Soviet.

NEW BALANCE OF POWER

The "Izvestia" adds that the new Anglo-Franco-Turkish treaty creates a new balance of power in the Mediterranean. The treaty does not affect the direct interests of the Soviet.

IT CONCLUDES THE SOVIET HAS NO GROUND TO REGRET WHAT HAS HAPPENED.—REUTER.

King And Presidents Exchange Telegrams

LONDON, October 21.

His Majesty the King and the President of the Turkey and France exchanged telegrams about the signing of the pact between the three countries.

President Ineunu expresses the wish that the collaboration of the three countries may be put forth for the cause of peace and human well-being.

In reply the King says there will be no better proof than the treaty of the desire of the three countries to work in common cause for the advancement of peace and good-will among the nations.—Reuter.

South African Minister In London

LONDON, Oct. 21.

South Africa will defend with all her resources any portion of Africa belonging to the commonwealth which may be endangered and will assist in every way possible to achieve victory, declared Colonel Reitz, South African Minister of Native Affairs, interviewed by Reuter.

Col. Reitz, who was the first of the Dominions' representatives to arrive in England for conferences with the British War Cabinet said that they were coming to England not only to consult and confer but also as a gesture of solidarity in war.—Reuter

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

Mr. K. M. Munshi left for Bombay this morning by the Frontier Mail.—A. P.

British Labour Supports Indian Demand

Govt.'s Attitude Deplored

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A STATEMENT LEARNING "WITH PROFOUND REGRET THE ATTITUDE OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING INDIA AND THE WAR" HAS BEEN ISSUED JOINTLY BY MR. ATTLEE AND MR. GREENWOOD.

While conscious of the difficulties which the problem of India present, says the statement, the British Labour Party has always pressed that Indian aspirations for self-Government should be met at the earliest possible time.

At the beginning of the great struggle for liberty and democracy against dictatorship and domination we realise the depth of the feeling of the Indian people in support of the principles of freedom and self-Government.

They naturally wish to rally to the great cause for which they too stand. They wish to bring all their power and resources to bear to bring about a victory for the forces of freedom in the world and they are entitled through their accredited spokesmen to participate in decisions which such a struggle entails. To seal the common bond uniting our two peoples the Indian people are entitled now to an opportunity for a full and responsible co-operation with the Government of India so that their valued contribution to the common cause can be made generously and with the knowledge that the downfall of dictatorship in Europe will herald the day of India's freedom.—Reuter.

I. L. P. Supports Pandit Nehru

LONDON, October 21.

The Independent Labour Party has to-day cabled to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru "Congratulations. The Independent Labour Party endorse independence and opposition to both Fascism and Imperialism."—Reuter.

REORGANISATION OF U. S. A. ARMY CONTEMPLATED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The War Department contemplates reorganising the army to form nine highly mobile corps each of over 40,000 troops to be ready in any emergency according to reliable sources.—Reuter.

Britain Censors American Mails For Germany

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21

Mr. Cordell Hull stated that the State Department was considering as to whether they should make representations to Britain in connection with reports that some ships carrying American mail addressed to Germany had been stopped by the British and the mail censored and returned to the United States.

Post office officials earlier stated that they were now routing all mail for Germany via Italy in the hope of evading the British blockade.

The State Department officials recalled that British seizures of American mail had led to Anglo-American exchange of notes in the World War.—Reuter.

Leave For Troops For Christmas?

LONDON, Oct. 21.

There is talk of leave being granted to troops for Christmas, but this will depend entirely on the military situation then.—Reuter.

SURVIVORS OF "YORKSHIRE" AND "CITY OF MANDALAY"

BORDEAUX, Oct. 21.

Strictest secrecy is being maintained in regard to the identity of the 299 survivors of the "Yorkshire" and the "City of Mandalay." The landing took place in complete darkness on the deserted quay, cordoned off by a thick barrage of troops.

The survivors of the "Yorkshire" and the "City of Mandalay" state that nine, who were wounded during the sinkings were rescued. One of the rescued died and was buried at sea. They were welcomed very cordially aboard the "Independence Hall." The wounded were removed to the hospital at Bordeaux.

THEY REACH BORDEAUX

As the "Independence Hall" approached land, the sound of massed voices singing "God save the King" and the American National Anthem revealed the presence of hundreds of happy men, women and children on deck. The women and children walked down the gangway first and then came a man carrying a four-months old baby, who was saved by a lifebelt. The mother is among the missing.

The passengers stated that rescue work began while the U-Boat was still in the vicinity. All were full of praise for the welcome accorded them aboard the "Independence Hall."—Reuter.

HOW A U-BOAT WAS SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The first fight between a German U-Boat and a British armed merchant ship resulted in the sinking of the submarine, according to the Ministry of Information.

The story of this sea duel reached Malta House, London, from a Maltese seaman, who sailed as fireman aboard the British trader from Bristol Channel to South-America. The ship when attacked by a U-boat brought her guns into action and defended herself so well in a hot exchange that the submarine was holed.

A British destroyer arrived on the scene and the U-boat, unable to submerge with a damaged by a U-Boat brought her guns mercy. According to the seaman, the destroyer "had no difficulty in finishing the U-boat off."—Reuter.

LL. G. FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George addressing his constituents in Caernarvon explained his recent Commons speech declaring that he had been falsely accused of proposing surrender.

His speech, he said, had been grossly misrepresented. Our cause in essence was a just one and we could not surrender it without covering Britain and the Empire with dishonour and drenching them with contempt of the world.

The Turkish treaty was a notable diplomatic triumph.

"Let us follow this victory by coming to a better understanding with Russia. It is essential that Russia should not be driven into an attitude of active hostility.

Mr. Lloyd George added: "I am not going back one step from the policy I have always advocated of standing up firmly to the dictators. You can be firm at a conference as well as on a battlefield. A peace conference today would no longer be Munich. We could quit the conference if Herr Hitler showed that he meant to cling to his conquests, and the whole world would acknowledge that the responsibility for plunging mankind into the carnage and catastrophe of a war rested entirely on the head of Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

STOP WAR ON CIVILIANS

Ex-President Hoover On Neutrality Bill & Sale Of 'Weapons'

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Broadcasting last night Mr. Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States of America, said that whatever might be done about the Neutrality Bill, America should not sell bombs, poison gas or submarines.

Referring to a speech he made ten days ago Mr. Hoover said that he did not propose to divide weapons into defensive and offensive categories. But what he did propose was to limit the phases of American action with regard to war against civilians. He said that bombing and use of poison gas meant that the world had gone back to savagery.—Reuter.

QUARTER MILLION FOR MILITARY TRAINING

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A quarter million men, aged from 20 to 22, began to assemble at noon at the Labour Exchanges throughout the country for registration under the Military Training Act.

The men represent the first classes called under the Royal Proclamation of October 1 and the remainder of the militiamen, who did not register in last June.

Out of the first 25 forms filled in at the North London centre, fourteen indicated preference for Army, four wanted to join the Navy and the remaining seven chose the Air Force.—Reuter.

WHO SANK THE "CLEMENT"

NEW YORK, October 21.

The mysterious raider which sank the "Clement" in South Atlantic was the steamer "Schwabenland", formerly a baseship for German mail planes according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the "New York Times"

The dispatch quotes certain diplomatic circles for the report and adds that the "Schwabenland" was sunk a few days later by a British cruiser which took off "Schwabenland's" crew and the Captain and the First Officer of the "Clement" who had been taken prisoner when the "Clement" was sunk.

Prior to the war, the "Schwabenland" was anchored midway between Africa and Brazil. She was equipped with a flight deck and catapult device for aeroplanes.—Reuter.

DUCE WANTS NO GERMANS

Agreement For Transfer From Former South Tyrol Province

ROME, October 21.

An agreement for the transfer of German citizens and German-born inhabitants from the Italian province of Upper Adige (once South Tyrol) to Germany was signed to-day.

The agreement reaffirms that repatriation of German citizens living in Upper Adige is obligatory and must be carried out within six months after the publication of the methods of transfer.

VOLUNTARY

On the other hand, emigration of German-born inhabitants is voluntary, but these will be obliged to declare before the end of the year whether they intend to retain the Italian nationality or assume German nationality and emigrate to Germany before the end of 1942.—Reuter.

RECRUITS FROM INDIA FOR R. A. F.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Recruits from India are for the first time to fill vacancies in the R.A.F. units.

Flying Clubs in India have been urged to supply Air Force with a growing stream of volunteers.

These Clubs during their ten years of operation have trained one thousand pilots for civil aviation.—Reuter.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

MY LEGS ARE NICE— BUT I CAN ACT, TOO! GIVE ME A CHANCE!
ELEANOR COUNTS, AFTER VAINLY TRYING TO GET INTO FILMS, FINALLY PICKETED PARAMOUNT STUDIO IN THE ABOVE MANNER ..... (P.S.- YOU'LL SEE HER IN "I'M FROM MISSOURI")
PATRICIA MORISON,
IN SPITE OF THIS PORTRAIT ONE OF THE BEST DRESSED STARS, DESIGNS ALL OF HER OWN CLOTHING— (SHE WAS A DRESS DESIGNER BEFORE GETTING IN PICTURES)
OF THE 10 MOST POPULAR LEADING MEN, ONLY THREE CAN APPEAR BEFORE THE CAMERA WITHOUT HEADPIECES (TOUREES TO YOU)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

88. MATRIMONIAL.

Well-to-do Hindoo, 30, Mech. Engineer Government Service, Bombay, seeks refined lady view marriage. Box 12380 "Bombay Chronicle."

My friend Sunni-Muslim bachelor, Govt. officer in Bombay, income 450|-, healthy, handsome, 27, rich, fine character, father high official desires marrying modern or orthodox, Shia or Sunni girl. Advertising since there is no lady at home to see alliances. Write M. M. Ally, C|o. Poste Restante, G.P.O., Bombay. (12381)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Chance to unemployed. Earn Rs. 40 positively per month. See Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Building, Golpitha, Bombay 4. (12405)

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.). Sukkur (Sind). (12278)

Wanted a really good mechanic to work ten double acting single roller MacArthy's cotton gins at Savan, B. and N. W. Ry. Apply to:—Sj. S. C. Mitra, Govinda Nivas, Bankipore P.O., (Patna)—stating terms. (12355)

IN FULL SWING!

THIS FESTIVAL of BEAUTY!

MINERVA PRODUCTION

MINERVA'S "PUKAR" OR

"THE GREAT MOGHUL"

in 12th BOMBAY WEEK

AT

MINERVA

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

——An EVERGREEN Release.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a temporary lecturer in Domestic Science. Qualifications preferably M.Sc. with training in Domestic Science. Salary Rs. 150|- to Rs. 200|- per mensem according to qualifications with free furnished quarters. Apply with testimonials to the Directress, Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. (1242)

Wanted: Well connected and influential gentlemen to work as Superintendents of Agencies for all the Divisions of Bombay on liberal terms for a progressive life office run on sound, economic and unique lines. Renewals permanent and hereditary. For further particulars apply before 1-11-39 to: P. D. Khosla, M. A., Managing Director, The Policyholders' Assurance Ltd., Central Bank Building, Lahore. (1210)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical degrees. No examinations. Small fee. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (12367)

284 HYPNOTISERS

Hypnotise anyone instantly. Secret Egyptian method never fails. Particulars -|2|- stamps. Patrick, 528|5, 2nd Maradana, Colombo. (12404)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

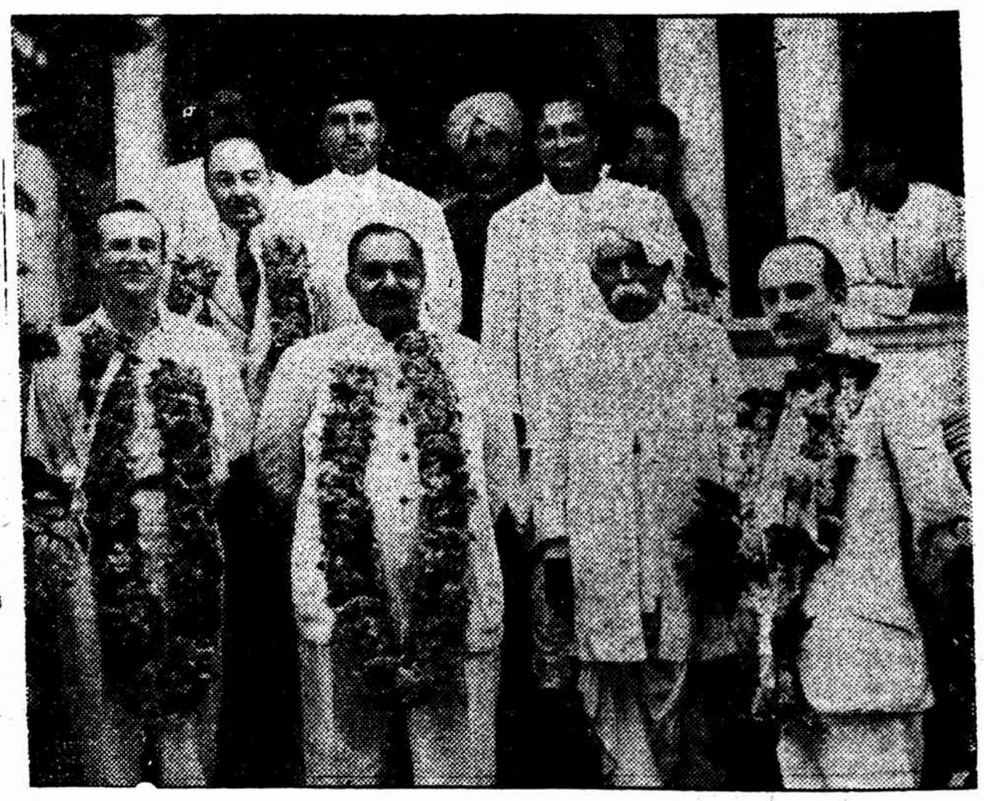
Wanted to purchase 18 Motor Lorries 1 1|2 tons capacity. Send full particulars and minimum port delivery prices to No. 12351, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works Ludhiana (39). (12284)

462. POULTRY FARMING

U. P. Poultry Association-Lucknow. Training:—Poultry training classes commence from 15th of November, 1939. Hatching eggs :—Available for sale from November, 39, onwards. Book order now to avoid delay. Appliances:—Up-to-date appliances and literatures for sale on moderate prices. For full particulars apply to the Poultry Expert and Secretary. (1241)



Sheth Nenshi Monji of Bombay gave a dinner at Rajkot to H. H. the Maharaja Jamsahcb, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, after which a group-photo was taken. Photo shows His Highness (in the centre) with Sheth Nenshibhai, Capt. Pearson, Major Fletcher (Agency Officers), Col. Himatsinhji and Sheth Devkaran.

WELL-KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGIST OF JUNAGADH

Plan To Celebrate Centenary

(From Our Correspondent)

JUNAGADH: Oct. 19.

The question of celebrating the centenary of Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji, the famous archaeologist, born in Junagadh, was discussed in the Junagadh Archaeology Society annual meeting held in the Society's Library Room on Tuesday last, and it was decided to form a sub-committee consisting of Prof. Purohit and Prof. Shastri, under the chairmanship of Kazi Ahmadmiyan Akhtar to celebrate the centenary in an appropriate manner.

Scout Awarded

The Chief Scout for India has been pleased to grant a certificate of Merit to Mr. A. D. Vaishnav, Scout-Master Composite School, Vanthali-Sorath, for his sympathy and humanity that he has displayed in rendering timely help to Mr. Bhagwandas Liladhar Parekh. clerk in the Customs Department, who was bitten by a serpent at Vanthali.

Education Deptt. Reformation

Finding it unsatisfactory the Educational authorities have discontinued the scheme of working the Educational Departments into four Educational Inspectors' Divisions. The two divisional officers at Keshod and Una will work as before as Inspectors at the Chief Education Office, Junagadh and the old order of Office routine, work prior to the inauguration of the Divisions will be restored.

PASSING AWAY OF DHROL RULER

Great Well-Wisher Of Praja Mandal

His Highness Thakore Saheb Sri Jorawarsinghji, Ruler of Dhrol, passed away on Friday last, at his residence at Malabar Hill, Bombay. He was laid up with pneumonia and the sad demise has affected his subjects profoundly. He was kind, simple and sympathetic towards his people. He was a great well-wisher of the Praja Mandal. It is a great blow to the subjects to see their beloved ruler pass away at the early age of 26.

The funeral was attended by Mr. Valerawala, the first member of Rajkot Council and Sjt. Purshottamdas Udeshi, President of Dhrol Praja Mandal and about 200 subjects, resident in Bombay.

Phenomenal Rise In Commodity Prices

Aftermath To Delhi Conference Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is held in informed circles here that the general desire expressed at the Conference of Representatives of the Provinces and States held in New Delhi, not to check, for the present, the rise in prices of agricultural produce, is in consonance with the intention, in this regard, of the Government of India Ordinance.

It is pointed out that the window-dressing of the two-days' conference accords favourably with the ten per cent. limit fined by the Central Government and announced soon after the commencement of the war.

It is further gathered that most of the representatives to the Conference, at any rate those belonging to the Congress Provinces, were not at all requested to arm themselves with the statistical information necessary for taking decisions, and much less informed about any particular items in the agenda, apart from a broad intimation with regard to its nature.

Such being the case, it is pointed out in informed circles, the tentative decision, if true, is in complete disregard of the facts obtaining in the Bombay Province and is regarded as another instance by the Central Government to ride roughshod over the wishes of the Provincial Governments to manage and control their own internal affairs.

PHENOMENAL RISE IN PRICES

The aftermath of this decision, in the local market, is, phenomenal. The rise in home products has extended in certain cases, even to 25 per cent' It is likely that the importers and sellers of foreign articles will take a cue, not at all to the liking of the consumers, from the decision taken by the authorities. Full details leading upto the time of arriving at the decision and the part played by the several representatives, are not yet available.

But as far as the Bombay Government is concerned, the Agricultural Marketing Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council will be hailed as a boon when it passes into an Act, in these days when a stimulus seems to have been given for a racket in profiteering.

The Bill intends to stop defrauding of agriculturists of their fair share of profits by the middlemen.

It is likely that the Bill will be passed by the Lower House, early next week.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 10, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 8, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 17, 1309
Hightide: 7-25 20-23
Lowtide: 0-21 14-21
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.
Sunset: 6h. 12m.
Dussera Day: Celebration by several Hindu Institutions in City.

AMRITA AUSHADI LTD.

The Amrita Aushadi Ltd. will be opened at Sanzgiri Sadan, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. when Shriman Yadavji Tricumji Acharya will preside.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A general meeting of the League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the office of the League.

KHADI EXHIBITION

The Khadi Exhibition arranged under the auspices of the Matunga Khadi Bhandar commences from to-day (Sunday) and will remain open till November 14.

ANNIVERSARY OF 'MANAV-SADAN'

The first anniversary of 'Manav-Sadan' or 'The Humanity Lodge', will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Manav-Sadan Hall at Fergusson Road, Worli.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

MUMBAI MANGROL JAIN SABHA

The Mumbai Mangrol Jain Sabha's 48th annual day celebration will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Sheth Hemchand Mohanlal Zaveri, when a variety entertainment programme including music and garba dance will be gone through.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The 31st anniversary of the Bombay Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be celebrated under the presidentship of Prof. Rama Bhou Astekar to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane.

A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL, KHAR

The prize distribution ceremony of the Aryan Education Society's High School at Khar will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Prof. G. R. Paranjpe of the Royal Institute of Science will preside.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

Lecture in Marathi by Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., District and Session Judge, Ratnagiri, on "Indian Knowledge and Foreign Degrees" at the Samaj premises, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL ASSOCIATION

The Finals of the Carrom Tournament (Singles and Doubles) arranged by the Young Men's Social Association will be played to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at the Association's premises.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. wheh Mr. S. S. Najmi will preside. Mr. H. M. Manji will speak on "The Religion of Confucius."

DEVADIGA SUDHARAK SANGH

The fourteenth annual gathering of the Devadiga Sudharak Sangh, will be held at the Sangh's premises, top floor 108, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Madan Shetty.

PURVAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHA (MATUNGA)

The first annual general body meeting of the Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Vishnu Prasada (Choksey Bhuvan), Bhimani Street, Matunga.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"King of Jungle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"It's a Wonderful World". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Yes, Madam". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Shall Have Music!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bhole Bhale". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Swastik". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bhabi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-45, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Judge Hardy's Children." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G. Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Captain Fury". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Durga". Daily at 4-15, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

SUDHAGAD TALUKA SANGH

The annual general meeting of the Sudhagad Taluka Sangh will be held at Orient High School, Kelewadi, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. when Prof. N. R. Phatak will address the gathering.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Successive Lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, 'Nada Habba' will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Murzban Bungalow, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Railway. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, at Nair Building (above Powells Ltd.), Lamington Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on "Buddha Jayanti by Hindus on Dassera Day."

BILLAWAR ORGANIZATIONS

Under the auspices of the Central Committee, the Eleventh Mahasamadhi Celebration of His Holiness the late Brahma Shree Narayan Gurudev will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Magrol Mansion, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. G. R. Madhavi will preside.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will deliver a second lecture at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. The subject is: "Astrology as I conceive it."

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA, MATUNGA (G. I. P.)

The second anniversary of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Vidyalaya at 'Vishnu Prasada' (Choksey Bhuvan), Bhimani Street. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Council will preside.

"MURUD FUND"

The 54th anniversary of the Murud Fund will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) (Vijayadashami day) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Municipal Co-operative Bank, Soman Building, Kandewadi Naka, when all Brahmin people of the Murud (Harnai) Village are cordially invited to attend.

DEOGAD PEOPLE'S PROTEST

(From A Correspondent)

A protest meeting was held at Deogad recently with Mr. H. G. Bapat in the chair, when the move of certain people to change the present Taluka town Deogad to Nandgaon was severely and cogently criticised. Government was requested to retain the present seat as most suitable.

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Meher Jashan ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th October at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiari, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road and at 7 p.m. Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will demonstrate, with projector and film-slides, that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aris.

Karnatak Free High School

(From A Correspondent)

The 14th anniversary celebration was held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

Rao Bahadur Jagtap in his presidential address stressed the necessity of imparting free education to those who are not in a position to attend any schools and appreciated the honorary service of the teachers and made an appeal to the educated people to take to this type of noble selfless social work in large numbers.

Sutta Gambling Arrests

Eleven persons alleged to be gamblers were arrested by the City Police last night in different parts of the city, on a charge of "satta gambling".

They were ordered to be released on bail by the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Court to-day.

Power And Fuel In National Planning

Bombay, Saturday.

The Power and Fuel Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee met yesterday in the office of the Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Meghnad Saha. The Sub-Committee requested the various Provincial Governments to furnish them with the necessary information. The Committee are expected to submit their reports by the end of January, 1940.

Dr. Heghnad Saha and other members of the Committee are leaving Bombay to-day.—United Press.

WADIAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the anniversary of the above Temple will be celebrated at the Anjuman Atash Beharam to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be short speeches from Ervad E. D. Kuka and Ervad K. M. Dastur on the "Sanctity of Fire" followed by sacred hymns. Ervad F. A. Bode will preside.

TAIRSEE PUBLIC MEETING COMMITTEE

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Friday, the 27th October at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, in honour of the late Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, under the presidentship of the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, M.L.C.

KARNATAK SEVA SAMITI

Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti, Bombay, the famous orator Mr. A. N. Krishna Rao, Editor of "Vishwa Vani" from Bangalore, will speak on "Kannada Sanskriti" to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Free Kannada Night School, Mahilashram Road, King's Circle, Matunga.

GODHRA: Oct. 20.

A crowded public meeting of citizens of Godhra was held yesterday when Mr. Yahyabhai Akbarali Lokhandwalla presided, and Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Gujerat Congress Socialist worker spoke on the political situation in the context of world war.

DASSERA CELEBRATIONS IN CITY AND SUBURBS

NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Chairman and Members of the Working Committee of the Society request the pleasure of your company on the occasion of the Nada Habba celebration of the Society's School in the School premises to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

Dr. S. S. Aiyar, Analytical Chemist, Customs of India has kindly consented to preside.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA

The Dassera celebrations of the primary branch in the morning and English branch at 5 in the evening. Rao Bahadur Sardesai will preside in the evening.

MARATHA'S DASSERA SAMMELAN

Under the auspices of the Maratha League, Bombay, "Dassera Day" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Gokhale Hall of Bhat High School, Parel (near Kamgar Maidan). The Deputy Police Commissioner Mr N. M. Kamthe, will preside.

M. F. N HIGH SCHOOL

Dassera will be celebrated in the School Hall at 145, Mody Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

KANARA VIDYADAINY FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The students of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, will celebrate the annual Sharadha Puja to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the School premises, Jaichand Bhoga Building, Manchardas Street, Fort.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA

The North Indian Association will celebrate the Dussera Festival to-day (Sunday) from 4 p.m. at the club premises near King's Circle, Matunga. The following programme will be observed: Children's Games 4-30 p.m.; Prize Distribution 6-30 p.m.; Musical Entertainment 7 p.m.; Dinner 8 p.m.

DADAR GUJARATI MANDAL

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa will preside over the annual function of the Dadar Gujarati Mandal to be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in Vanmali Hall, Dadar, when an interesting programme including Ras, Garbas, dances, etc. has been arranged by the Dadar Premier Middle School.

SHRI SHARADA VIJAYA KANNADA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The students of the Shri Sharada Vijaya Kannada Free Night School, will observe annual Dassera festival to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. in the school premises 84, Gamdevi Road, Bombay No. 7. The programme consists of variety entertainments. Sri. H. S. Kalnad of Akhila Karnataka Seva Samity will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaon Back Road, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. V. D. Savarkar and other Hindu leaders will deliver a public lectures on "Dassera—Hindu National Day".

PATHARE KSHATRIYA INSTITUTE

The annual prize distribution ceremony, the Dassera Sammelan of the Institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Byramjee Jeejeebhai Institute's Hall opposite Charni Road Station, when Sjt. Shantaram Janardan Pathare will preside.

MATUNGA GUJARATI CLUB

The Dassera will be celebrated under the auspices of Matunga Gujarati Club to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. when Mr. K. M. Munshi, will preside.

KARNATAK FRIENDS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Friends' Union, the Shree Sharada Pooja will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Spinner Building, 3rd Floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH

The Dassera Sammelan of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahman Sangh will be held at Wagle Hall of the Chikitsaka High School Building, Kandewadi at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BHARAT EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bharat Education Society, the Dassera Sammelan will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Pandal of Naigaum Navratra Utsava, behind Gwalior Maharaja Building, Dadar Main Road, when Bhausaheb Tambe, Municipal Corporator will preside.

"Tyranny Of Majority," A Fictitious Cry

MAHATMA EXPLODES THE MYTH AND SAYS "MINORITIES WILL HAVE EFFECTIVE VOICE"

Under the caption "The Fiction of Majority" Mahatma Gandhi in an article in the "Harijan" to-day writes:

"It is painful to find the British press and Britishers advancing the minority claim to prevent the declaration suggested by the Congress, if I may say so, in the common interest."

If the force of the Congress suggestion has not been overwhelmingly felt, the declaration will not come. There need be no dejection among Congressmen if it does not. We shall get our independence when it is deserved. But it would be well for the British Government and the Allied cause, if the minority argument were not flung in the face of a credulous world. It would be honest to say that the British desire to hold India yet awhile. There will be nothing wrong in such a desire. India is a conquest. Conquests are not surrendered except when the conquered successfully rebel, or under an awakened conscience the conqueror repents of the conquest, or when the conquered territory ceases to be a profitable concern. I had hoped and still hope that the British, having become war-weary and sickened over the mad slaughter involved in the present war, would want to close it at the earliest possible moment by being above board in every respect and, therefore, in respect of India. This they can never be, so long as they hold India in bondage.

NO ARROGANT PRETENSION

I know that many have been angry with me for claiming an exclusive right for the Congress to speak for the people of India as a whole. It is not an arrogant pretension. It is explicit in the first article of the Congress. It wants and works for independence for the whole of India. It speaks neither for majority nor minority. It seeks to represent all Indians without any distinction. Therefore those who oppose it should not count, if the claim for independence is admitted. Those who support the claim simply give added strength to the Congress claim.

Britain has hitherto held India by producing before the world Indians who want Britain to remain in India as ruler and arbiter between rival claimants. These will always exist. The question is whether it is right for Britain to plead these rivalries in defence of holding India under subjection, or whether she should now recognise the mistake and leave India to decide upon the method of her own Government.

And who are the minorities? They are religious, political and social: Thus Mussalmans (religious); princes (social); Brahmins (social); Non-Brahmins (social); Lingayats (social); Sikhs (social); Christians—Protestants and Catholic (Religious); Jains (social?); Zamindars (political?).

I have a letter from the Secretary of the All-India Shiah Conference registering their claim for separate existence. Who are the majority in this medley? Unfortunately for unhappy India even Muslims are somewhat divided and so are the Christians.

It is the policy of the British Government to recognize every group that becomes sufficiently vocal and troublesome. I have drawn no fanciful picture of the minorities.

I know that the fashion is to talk of the Hindus forming the majority community. But Hinduism is an elastic indefinable term, and Hindus are not a homogeneous whole like Muslims and Christians. And when one analyses the majority in any provincial legislature it will be found to consist of a combination of the so-called minorities. In other words and in reality so far as India is concerned, there can only be political parties and no majority or minority communities. The cry of the tryanny of the majority is a fictitious cry.

I observe that Janab Jinnah Saheb has said, in reply to Rajenbabu's letter offering to refer the League's grievances against the Congress Governments to an arbitration tribunal, that he has "already placed the whole case before the Viceroy and the Governor-General and requested him to take up the matter without delay, as he and the Governors of the Provinces have been expressly authorized under the Constitution and are entrusted with the responsibility to protect the rights and the interests of the minorities.

"The matter is now under His Excellency's consideration, and he is the proper authority to take such action and adopt such measures as would meet our requirements and would restore complete sense of security and satisfaction amongst the Mussalmans in those Provinces where the Congress Ministries are in charge of the administration."

"MINORITIES WILL HAVE EFFECTIVE VOICE."

It is unfortunate that he has rejected Rajenbabu's reasonable proposal. Is it rejection of the proffered hand of friendship? Be that as it may, nobody can have anything to say against the Viceroy investigating and adjudicating upon the charges brought against Congress ministries. Let us hope he will soon conduct the investigation. Whether the Muslims are regarded as minorities or otherwise their as well as any other community's rights and privilges, religious, social, cultural and political, must be regarded as a sacred trust to be jealously guarded. And the independence of India will make no difference to the protection of those rights. In fact they will be better protected in every way, if only because in the framing of the Charter of Independence by the nation's representatives the Muslims and other minorities, real or so-called, will have an effective voice.

Consider for one moment what can happen if the English were to withdraw all of a sudden and there was no foreign usurper to rule. It may be said that the Punjabis, be they Muslims, Sikhs or others, will overrun India. It is highly likely that the Gurkhas will throw in their lot with the Punjabis. Assume further that non-Punjabi Muslims will make common cause with the Punjabis. Where will the Congressmen composed chiefly of Hindus be? If they are still truly non-violent, they will be left unmolested by the warriors. Congressmen won't want to divide power with the warriors, but will refuse to let them exploit their unarmed countrymen. Thus if anybody has cause to keep the British rule for protection from the stronger element, it is the Congressmen and those Hindus and others who are represented by the Congress.

WILL WAR CHANGE VALUES?

The question, therefore, resolves itself into not who is numerically superior but who is stronger. Surely there is only one answer. Those who raise the cry of minority in danger have nothing to fear from the so-called majority which is merely a paper majority and which in any event is ineffective because it is weak in the military sense. Paradoxical as it may appear, it is literally true that the so-called minorities' fear has some bottom only so long as the weak majority has the backing of the British bayonets to enable it to play at democracy. But the British power will, so long as it so chooses, successfully play one against the other calling the parties by whatever names it pleases. And this process need not be dishonest. They may honestly believe that so long as there are rival claims put up, they must remain in India in response to a call from God to hold the balance evenly between them. Only that way lies not Democracy but Fascism, Nazism, Bolshevism and Imperialism, all facets of the doctrine of 'Might is Right'. I would fain hope that this war will change values. It can only do so, if India is recognised as independent and if that India represents unadulterated non-violence on the political field.

NO TEACHING WITHOUT QUALIFYING FIRST

'C. R.' To Learn First And Be Wardha-System-School Teacher After

M. D. writes in Saturday's "Harijan":—

"When Shri Rajagopalachari returned from Delhi, the A. P. I. gave currency to a rumour that he was armed with an important document from Government House to be handed over to Gandhiji. One may be excused for indulging these days in such wishful thinking, but I know that C. R. bore no such treasure, in fact he returned empty-handed. One treasure, however, he bore and I can share it with the readers of "Harijan".

"You know what I am going to do if I have to resign the ministership?" he asked me.

I had no idea. I thought he would go back to his favourite pastime of reading the Valmiki Ramayana and writing brief commentaries on the Upanishads and other scriptural treasures. My next guess was that though he was very happy that at the cost of a few imprisonments he had succeeded in teaching Hindustani to nearly 60,000 South Indian children, he would, in expiation for having imprisoned a few misguided countrymen, take to a serious study of Hindustani himself and be a finished Hindustani scholar. But neither of the guesses was correct.

"I will sit down as a Wardha-system-school teacher", he said with an evident glow of delight. "The idea of teaching through crafts is great, but unless one does it himself one does not give it a fair trial".

"Why not start a training college and train teachers? We have no teachers filled with a passion for the basic system of national education, and you could turn out a number of fine teachers". I ventured to suggest.

QUALIFYING FIRST, TEACHING LATER

"No", he said. "I must qualify as an ideal teacher myself before I start training teachers. Teaching is also a very important craft, and just as we educate through the craft of spinning I should like to educate through the craft of teaching also. A normal school would come into being by and by. What I am keen on is being a teacher myself. It is a pity that Bapu, having given this revolutionary idea to the world, could not put it into effect himself. He should have been free to establish a school himself and give his system a full trial. He would then have been able to perfect the system. But to-day a number of half-baked people have taken up the thing. They are simply carrying out the letter of his teaching with the result that they copy his mistakes also. The idea is so original that its practice is obviously beset with difficulties, and everyone who has a passion for teaching must make the idea his own and give it a trial after his own fashion and his own mind's bent. That is why I am looking forward to such an opportunity".

C. R. is a lover of things ancient and often quaintly calls himself an antiquated man. As he was talking he harked back to ancient times and said: "The ancient ashram school was a basic education school after Bapu's fashion. I have no doubt about it. The disciple had to go the 'guru samit-pani—samidh' (stick) in hand. That is to say he had to be a wood-cutter. He had to go to the forest, take the cows there to graze, and look after them. In fact he had to look after the household and learn house-craft".

"Yes", said I, "there are stories in the Mahabharat which say that this was not only the medium of education but the only education imparted—learning through doing—and literary education or scholarship (or the grace of the goddess Saraswati) came as a kind of reward of the service rendered to the 'guru'. There were no fees to be paid and education was free in the highest sense of the term".

NO TIME LEFT FOR ESSENTIALS

"There is no doubt", he said. "Politics absorb so much of our time that little time is left for the essential things of life. We start so many things, but we no sooner begin to give them a trial than we are caught into the vortex".

At the Wardha station a number of Tamil students from the Village Workers' Training School of the A. I. V. I. A. came to give him a send-off. He carried on a lively conversation with them which alas I could not follow, but it was all about village crafts, e.g., paper-making which they were learning—and as the train was about to move he said: "How is it that in many things he does Bapu manages to collect Tamilians about him?"

"It has been like that since South Africa", I said. I wonder if, when he made the remark, he knew that he was the greatest Tamilian of them all!"

Segaon, 17-10-39.

RELIEF FOR TENANTS

Cochin Govt. To Adopt New Measures

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, Oct. 18.

Among the more important measures which the Government of Cochin will introduce in the Cochin Legislative Council when it meets on December 4, is a bill to give considerable relief to Verumpattom Tenants in the State.

Another important Bill which the Government introduces is the Government Trading Taxation Bill.

The preamble of the Bill states that under the Cochin Income Tax Act only individuals, Hindu undivided families and tarwads, companies, firms and other associations of individuals are liable to be taxed.

There are also several other Government Bills and the Cochin Land Acquisition Act (Amendment) Bill is of great help to tenants. The Government are introducing this amendment Bill with a view to fix the share of the tenant.

This session of the Council is expected to be productive of very good results and important Legislative measures will be passed into law.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

The cut in wages of Indian labourers in Malaya, which was imposed in May 1938, has been restored by the employers with effect from October 1, 1939, it is learnt from reliable sources.—United Press.

Restrictions On Lighting In Bombay

Relaxation Of Rules During Diwali Festival

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Government has for some time had under consideration the policy to be adopted in relation to air raid precautions. It was clear at an early stage of its discussions that the precautions on the scale taken in countries more proximate to the main theatres of war were neither necessitated by the degree of danger threatening Bombay City nor feasible in view of their prohibitive cost. The provision of air raid shelters, gas masks and the full paraphernalia of precautions was therefore discarded as being beyond what a sober appreciation of the position demanded.

The attention, therefore, was in the main concentrated on a system of air-raid warning and on measures of restriction of lighting which would lessen the danger of attack from the sea. It will be apparent that, in the existing war situation, this danger largely resolves itself into the possibility of enemy naval craft bombarding the Island or launching against it such air-craft as they may carry, and that approach to the Island by night will be greatly facilitated, particularly for air-craft launched at a distance, if the glare of Bombay is visible from afar at sea.

CO-OPERATION FROM PUBLIC

To the extent, therefore, that glare is diminished, additional safety is gained. As has been explained above, the public of Bombay have been spared much of the expense and inconvenience of a comprehensive anti-air raid scheme and the discomfort to which restrictions on lighting have subjected them is, in the opinion of Government a very light premium against the measure of assurance gained.

Government has, hitherto, endeavoured to enlist, and has largely secured, the willing co-operation of the public in making these restrictions effective and it readily acknowledges the generous character of the response received. But it feels that yet more can, and should, be achieved, and is now directing the Commissioner of Police to issue orders, under powers delegated to him, restricting lighting in the manner mentioned below.

STREET LIGHTING

Street lighting in all streets will be reduced to the lowest point compatible with the safety of traffic and of the public. All external lighting, whether decorative or otherwise, will be prohibited. All interior lights in buildings will be so screened as not to allow any rays of light or glare to be seen outside the building. In this connection, Government desires not to inconvenience the public as regards the festival of Divali on the 9th and 12th November on the ground that lighting is of the essence of this festival and subject to the condition that all external lights even on these dates, should be extinguished by 1 a.m. Government would, however, make it clear that if, in the interim, the danger of an attack by sea becomes, for any reason, threatening, it will be compelled, possibly at very short notice, to cancel the relaxation of lighting restrictions during these four days. Government would therefore urge that, in their own interests, the public should moderate their expenditure on Divali lighting.

QUESTION OF BLACK-OUT

Finally, the question of effecting a complete black-out of lighting in the Island has been considered by Government. It is likely that a black-out will be of value only on an occasion when adequate preliminary warning has been received that an attack is imminent. In such a case, the black-out, by its complete reduction of glare, will render it more difficult for a raid to find its objective. In other circumstances, when no prior warning is received, the effect of a black-out may merely be to aggravate panic. Government has therefore decided to defer its decision on this point until such time as the proposed restrictions on lighting have been successfully introduced and their effect examined.

ARGICULTURAL DEBT RELIEF BILL

Paying Capacity Of Debtors Defined

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. G. Joshi, Deputy speaker, of the Assembly who occupied the chair to-day in the absence of the Speaker Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, administered a warning to a visitor in the Speakers Gallery for reading a newspaper while the House was in Session. That was against the rules of the Assembly, he said. The visitor, taking the hint, stopped reading.

Section 48 of the Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill, which defined the paying capacity of the debtor and section 49, which specified the value of property of debtor to be determined by the Board came up for consideration when the Legislative Assembly resumed discussion of the Bill this morning.

The paying capacity, according to section 48 was the aggregate amount consisting of (a) the difference between the amount of secured debts and 80 per cent. of the property (b) 80 per cent. of the property of the debtor not subject to the liability of secured debts excluding property exempt from attachment and the value of other assets of the debtor, calculated at the net annual income of such assets capitalised at 6 per cent.

Mr. D. K. Kunte, moved an amendment substituting for the above clause another clause, which prescribed rules to arrive at the market value of the property of the debtor. The amendment among other things stated that in determining the value of immovable property of a debtor, subject to the liability of secured debts, deduction should be made in respect of debts due to government and to local authorities. The amendment further suggested that the lands of a debtor should not be sold without the permission of the Collector. The Finance Minister accepted the amendment.

Several amendments to the clause were discussed and all of them except Mr. Kunte's amendment were lost. Clause 48, as amended by Mr. Kunte's amendment was then passed.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar pointed out that the poor agriculturists had only rags and earthen pots to pay for the debts.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, in an amendment sought 60 per cent. instead of 80 per cent. of the property of the debtor as the paying capacity. He pleaded that mere sympathy should be shown to the agricultural debtors by the Government.

Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha was in a fighting mood and criticised the Bill as it gave no protection to the agricultural debtors. Congressmen, he said proclaimed that they were for a new era but the present Bill would not usher in an era of prosperity to the debtors. He characterised the Bill as a "farce and a stunt."

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, replying to the criticisms levelled against clause 48, stated that the opposition members had strayed away from the main point of the Bill. The object of clause 48 was only to fix the maximum capacity of the debtor and to adjust the debts according to his capacity. He thought 80 per cent. was a reasonable and fair percentage. The amendments to the clause were then put to vote and Mr Kunte's amendment was passed, 43 voting for and 15 against. The clause as amended was then passed.

Amendments to clause 49 were then discussed.

DADAR-MATUNGA WOMEN'S DEMANDS

Inheritance And More Education: Support To Divorce Legislation

Resolutions opposing uniformity of text-books, advocating vocational education in the primary and secondary stages of education, welcoming the legislation regarding marriage and inheritance which was before the various provincial and Central legislatures and encouraging the starting of consumers co-operatives in view of the profiteering that is going on, were passed at the Annual Convention of the Dadar-Matunga Branch of the All-India Women's Conference, held at Ramnarain Ruia College Hall on Saturday. Mrs. Anasuya Bai Kale, M.L.A., Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Assembly presided.

Mrs. Krishnabai Mote and Mrs. Shanthabai Kashalkar (Joint-Secretaries) welcomed the guests of the evening and introduced the chief guest.

Mrs. Indirabai Dhadphale gave an account of the year's activities of the 'Branch.'

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale in the course of her address said that she could not give her undivided attention to the Conference owing to the fast changing International and National situation. They had amidst them several well-known social workers and therefore she had little to tell them. It was but proper that women should come forward espousing the cause of women's education. However they should note that nothing tangible could be achieved in the direction unless they became economically independent.

She welcomed the marriage legislation which was then before the country. It was a shame if, even educated women were to be subjected to a bigamous marriage.

They should see that the poor among them got proper medical help.

It was also essential that they should carry on propaganda among women in the labour area. But before they could do so they should study the question.

She was glad to note the proffering of help by the Bombay Government towards a literacy campaign.

Shrimati Shantabai Bhalerao, General Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference explained the aims and objects of the Conference.

Mrs. Shantabai Patankar, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mrs. Pramila Bai Phatak, Miss Devashkar, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Mrs. Snehalathabai Bhise, Mrs. Manorama Bai Sathe and Mrs. Narmadabai Samarth spoke on the various resolutions, which were adopted.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Umabai Abhyankar and the Conference came to a close.

LET MARWAR LOK PARISHAD DO IT

Mr. Vyas' Reply To State's Nomination

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, October 20.

Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference interviewed in connection with his nomination to the anti-Profiteering Committee appointed by the Government of Jodhpur, to represent the Marwar Lok Parishad, Mr. Vyas said that he was glad to see that the Government was giving cognizance to the Marwar Lok Parishad—an honour which this people's institution deserved—but he has requested the authorities to ask the Marwar Lok Parishad to nominate its representative.

Bombay Municipal Officials' Association

The following are extracts from the biennial report for 1937-38 of the Bombay Municipal Officials' Association, the eleventh general meeting of which was held on the 21st instant under the presidentship of Mr. Soonderdas Morarji at the Corporation Hall:—

The period under report was a period of depression and nothing outstanding could be achieved and the Association had mainly to confine its efforts to safeguarding the existing rights and privileges of the employees.

The Balance Sheet of the period shows a slight increase in receipts over those of the previous years. This is partially due to the fact that the members who intend to join the Co-operative Credit Society have necessarily to be members of the Association

After agitating for the last two years the question of paying retiring gratuity to the Municipal employees amenable to Provident Fund Rules has assumed some shape. The question after having been considered by the Establishment Sub-Committee and the Standing Committee has now again been referred to the newly constituted Standing Committee for report in consultation with the Commissioner and we sincerely hope that the question will be settled favourably.

During the period under report Mr. J. D. Atre represented the Association at the session of the All-India Government and Semi-Government Employees' Federation held at Poona on 15th November, 1937.

The Government of Bombay have entrusted the work of Collection of their new levy of 10 per cent. Urban Immovable Property Tax to the Municipality since April 1939. This has resulted in the further increase of work of this Department and though some temporary relief by appointment of about 40 clerks was given for this purpose it is no permanent relief against the increased work.

India Must Assert Right To Self-Determination

"The Viceroy's statement should have removed the illusions of our leaders. They must now give the order for a nation-wide campaign for the self-determination of the Indian people in general and of the toiling masses in particular" says Mr. Amir Hyder Khan, Labour leader in the course of a statement to the press.

A meeting of the Subsidised Medical Practitioners' Association will be held on the 1st of November, 1939, at the Civil Hospital, at Bijapur under the presidency of the Civil Surgeon.

Local Week-end Cricket

"Rest" Skittled Out For 80

Islam Gymkhana In Strong Position: Kadri Again Bats Well: V. Mankad And S. Banerji Assist Strong Hindu Side Against Bombay Gymkhana

In view of the fast approaching Pentangular Tournament unusual significance is attached to two important local week-end first-class cricket 1 1|2 day fixtures which began on Saturday at the Bombay Gymkhana and Islam Gymkhana (Kennedy Seaface) grounds respectively. Large crowds of cricket fans turned out to witness both these matches which were both in the nature of trial matches particularly the one at the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

At Bombay Gymkhana Ground

The home team were engaged against a very strong Hindu representative XI which includes such well-known players as the Merchant brothers, Vinoo Mankad and S. Banerji in addition to most of the Hindu Gymkhana highlights. Taking first knock, the Europeans had scored 198 runs for the loss of 9 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. R. C. Mushet (50) and D. J. Rimmer (46) were the principal scorers in the face of extremely clever and accurate bowling by Koppiker and S. L. Patil. The match will be continued to-day.

At Islam Gymkhana Ground

Another great batting display by S. M. Kadri coupled with some really impressive bowling by Hakim and Y. Lalljee enabled the home side to end the first day of their fixture against the "Rest" in a very favourable position. The visitors making first use of the wicket found their batsmen completely bottled up by a clever and spirited attack and the whole side was skittled out for a paltry 80, Perreira (24), Lewis (18) and D'Avoine (16) being the only players to reach double figures. Hakim and Y. Lalljee were in fine trim with the ball capturing 4 wickets each for just 5 runs a piece. The home team opened their first venture through Kadri and Hakim and the latter starting in an extremely confident manner soon collared the visitors' bowling completely and runs began to come at a brisk rate. Kadri, in particular maintained his recent encouraging form and gave another magnificent display being extremely unlucky to be run out when just nine runs short of what would have been a well-deserved century. Kadri's recent impressive work with the willow makes him an absolute certainty, for the Muslims' Pentangular side. Hakim, who followed up his fine bowling with an almost equally fine batting display, is another whose chances for inclusion in the latter side merit serious consideration, particularly in view of his consistently impressive all-round displays for the Islam Gymkhana this season. The home team had hit up 139 runs for the loss of only one wicket and when closure was applied for the day, Hakim and Peerbhoy were batting with 42 and 6 respectively. The match is to be continued to-day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
versus
HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI
Bombay Gymkhana

S. C. Bach, b S. L. Patil	0
R. C. Mushet, b D. Koppiker	50
R. Ashley, c Mankad, b Koppiker	14
R. F. Moss, b Koppiker	5
D. J. Rimmer, c V. Merchant, b Mankad	46
P. W. Dawson, c "x" b S. L. Patil	27
J. E. Tews, b Koppiker	22
G. W. C. Crack (not out) ..	22
P. Johnson, b Koppiker	1
A. Mallinson (not out)	4
Extras	7
Total (for 9 wickets) ..	198

The match will be continued today.

ISLAM GYMKHANA
versus
"REST"
"Rest"

M. Cohen, b Hakim	5
Lewis, b G. Lalljee	18
Kadam, b Hakim	2
Perreira, b Y. Lalljee	24
D'Avoine, c A. Sheikh, b Hakim	16
J. Harris, c G. Lalljee, b Y. Lalljee	3
P. Bhasker, b Hakim	0
L. D' Souza, c G. Lalljee, b A. Sheikh	0
G. N. Carnalned, b Y. Lalljee	0
B. D'Penha (not out)	3
A. Almeida, b Y. Lalljee	5
Extras	4
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS
A. Hakim 4 for 19.
A. U. Sheikh 1 for 21.
G. Lalljee 1 for 16.
Y. Lalljee 4 for 20.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

A. Hakim (not out)	42
S. M. Kadri (run out)	91
A. A. Peerbhoy (not out) ..	6
Total (for 1 wicket)	139

The match will be continued to-day.

IRISH SWEEPSTAKES RESIDUAL PRIZES

DUBLIN, October 21.

Sweepstakes: residual prizes: ZJ 66423 "Because Surely" care Imperial Bank of India, Saharanpore.

Hundred sterling prizes:

RP 72022 Bhatt 32 Dokamardi Bhuleshwar, Bombay;

PV 43027 Maha Bokhtar Shantykunj Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay;

PE 43221 Nanjibhai Javer 89, Nishanpada Road, Bombay;

NC 37902 Allah, Security Press G.I.P. Railway, Nasik Road;

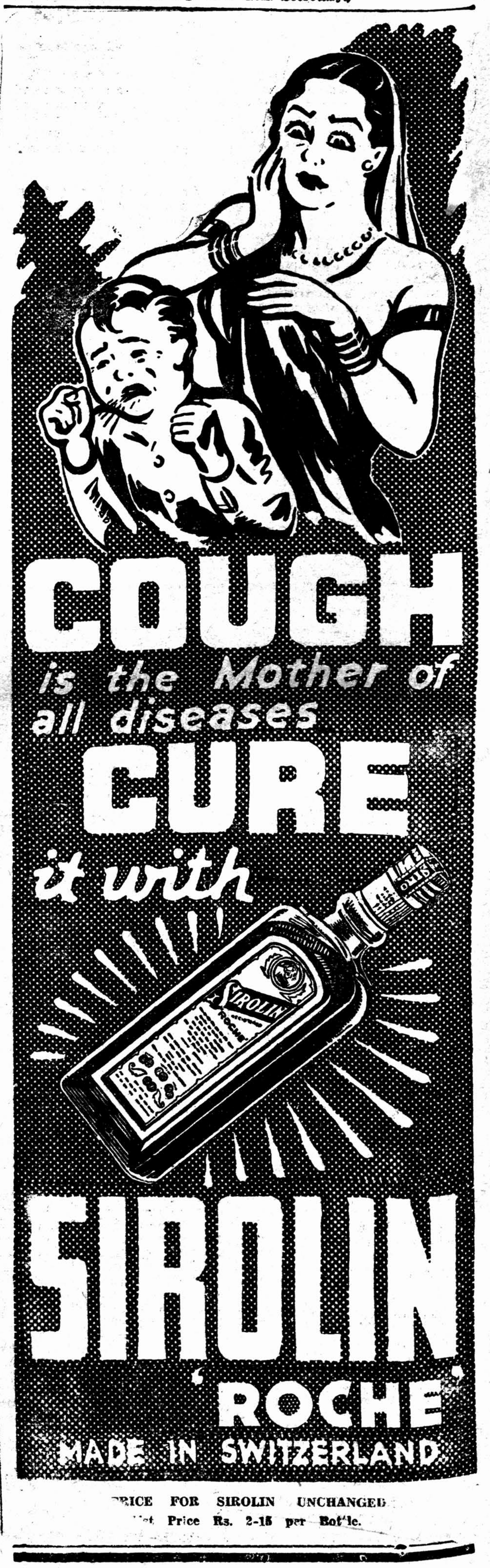
ZV 68523 Shree Mahalaxmijee Rarasaw, Jamshedpur;

RQ 51923 Raja Rajesweri Pollachi, South India;

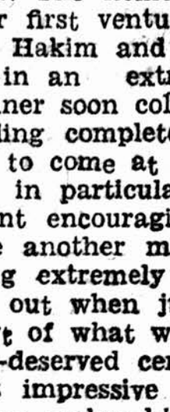
PB 43118 Srikrishna C. T. O. Ahmedabad.—Reuter.

B. P. O. A, 12,500 Metres Race

The next event to be organised by Bombay Presidency Olympic Association is the 12,500. Metres Cross Country Race, on the 29th October 1939 (From the Hon. Gen. Secretary.)



PRICE FOR SIROLIN UNCHANGED
Net Price Rs. 2-15 per Bottle.



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PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Bhole-Bhale

or "POOR SWEETHEARTS"

SAGAR'S HILARIOUS COMEDY:

MAYA, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, ARUN, ADVANI, JYOTI & Others.

Directed By: ZIA SARHADY

A SUPREME RELEASE!

All Songs of this Film will be available on H. M. V. Records.

SUN., 22ND: MORN. SHOW AT 10. ROAD BACK

Under the patronage of H. H. PRATAPSINHA MAHARAJ GAEKWAR of BARODA

Gandharva Natak Mandali

SUNDAY, the 22nd OCT. AT 3-30 P. M.

"SANT KANHOPATRA"

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

Tickets available at the Theatre. RATES AS USUAL

Management: GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

THE TRIUMPHANT MARCH

PRABHAT'S "ADMI"

IN SEVENTH WEEK AT

CENTRAL

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CAPITOL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"KING OF THE JUNGLE"

with BUSTER CRABBE, FRANCES DEE

SABITA-DEVI

IN

AS YOU PLEASE

with

MOTILAL
VASANTI
KHURSHID
MAZHARKHAN

A SARVOTTAM BADAMI PRODUCTION!

SHORTLY COMING AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK

GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S

DRAMA of EVERY HUSBAND and WIFE:

PATI-PATNI

Starring:

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, AMINA, R. WASTI & OTHERS!

Director: GUNJAL

NOW SHOWING AT

WEST END

DAILY: 3-45, 6-45 & 10 P.M.

A SUPREME RELEASE

"...beyond our eyes,
"The human love lies
"Which makes all it gazes on, Paradise".

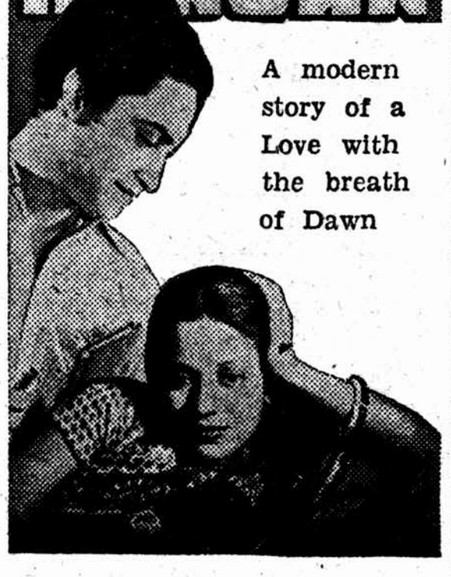
Shelley.

Bringing that Human Love Before our Eyes,

BOMBAY TALKIES

will presently present

RANGAN



A modern story of a Love with the breath of Dawn

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LEELA CHITNIS

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ASHOK KUMAR

with a star supporting cast:

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FEDERAL FILM EXCHANGE'S

SUPERB SOCIAL DRAMA:

Actress Kyon Bani?

A thought-provoking Drama on one of the burning social problems of the Time!

Director: G. R. SHETHY

STARRING:

Renowned PADMADEVI

with

ASHIQUE HUSAIN, GAZANVI, LAXMI, W. KHAN, ABDUL, ASOOJI, USHA RANI, MALIKA.

COMING AT

WEST END TALKIES

Watch for the Date.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On Thursday last Shivram Malhari, who was in a sickly condition, fell down near a water tap at Matunga and sustained severe injuries.

He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he subsequently died.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the City Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on him to-day.

RASH DRIVING SEQUEL

On a charge of causing the death of one Rama Champa, by rash and negligent driving Ramappa Mohinda, a motor-cleaner, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

The accused was also fined one rupee for driving the car without a licence.

Bengalis Celebrate Durga Puja

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With much ado and pomp the Bengalis of Bombay have been celebrating the 'Durga Puja' ceremony at the premises of the Goverdhan Das Mansion, Parel, for the last three days. The ceremony will continue till tomorrow evening when the termination of the rituals will be marked by the immersion of the idol in the sea.

Patidar Stree Samaj's Enterprise

The Secretary of the Entertainment Committee of the Bombay Patidar Stree Samaj writes that an attractive variety entertainment was presented by the Bombay Patidar Stree Samaj on Friday, 20th at Madhav Baug.

About 400 members of the Patidar Stree Samaj and the Patidar Samaj and other guests were present on the occasion. The gathering highly appreciated 'Rao's,' 'Udyan Vari', 'Pujaran', 'Mogaranoo Phul' 'Chamke Vijaldi', 'Krishna Gopi' and 'Govalani Nritya' performed by young girls. Mr. C. D. Patel's comic features were also noteworthy.

Liberal Federation Council Meets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India met this afternoon under the Presidentship of Mr. P. N. Sapru.

The Council discussed the declaration of the Viceroy on British war aims in regard to India.

The Council adjourned after nearly two hours to meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

About 25 members attended, and among them present were Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Sardar Aziz, Mr. J. H. Bash, Mr. Mahajani and Mr. Chandavarkar. —A.P.

The one and only Picture

IN TOWN TO THE TASTE OF PATRIOTS——

"IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS"

SOCIAL PUCTURIZATION of A.I.C.C.'S WAR RESOLUTION HUNS PICTURES' timely Screen Offering!

Starring:

BABURAO PENDHARKAR and MEENAKSHEE

in 5th WEEK at

MAJESTIC

DAILY AT 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.

SAT., SUN. MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.

APPEAL TO PARAMOUNT POWER

Sequel To Repression In Limbai State

(From Our Correspondent)
ARNIJ, Oct. 20.

A meeting was held under the auspices of Limbdi Praja Mandal. It was presided by Mr. K. D. Sheth.

The meeting viewed with grave concern the continued and increasing reign of terror and repression in Limbdi State. The undisputed facts prove that there is no rule of law or any safety of person or property left in Limbdi State.

The meeting drew the attention of the Paramount Power and of the Congress Government to the conditions in Limbdi State and appealed to the Paramount Power to do its duty to the people of Limbdi. The meeting also appealed to the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi to listen to the appeals of Mahatma Gandhi and improve the situation before it is too late.

M. N. ROY ADVISES NEUTRALITY

DEHRA DUN, October 20.

Mr. M. N. Roy has addressed a lengthy letter to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, according to a resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the League of Radical Congressmen which met at Dehra Dun from October 14 to October 18 to discuss the present political situation.

Mr. Roy suggests that the Congress should take up an attitude of neutrality. "As a part of the British Empire", he adds, "India has been involved in the war. But that does not guarantee willing co-operation on the part of the Indian people. Let the British Government carry on its war, if our counsel will not prevail. Let us apply ourselves to the task of preparing the ground for the decisive battle in our struggle for freedom which, thanks to the possible development of the international situation, may be fought before long with the greatest chance of victory".—United Press.

CONTROLLER OF SHIPPING IN INDIA

Sir George Campbell Appointed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

A Press Communique states:—

The Government of India have appointed Sir George Campbell, late of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company of Calcutta, as Shipping Controller for India.

He has also been appointed the representatives in India of the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping.

Sir George is at present in England, but he is expected to reach India by the end of this month. —A. P.

NIMBKAR ON RUSSIA

Recounting the impressions and experiences of his recent European tour with special emphasis on Russian conditions, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar said when Ribbentrop visited Moscow Mr. Nimbkar was also there and he pooh-poohed the statements appearing in certain Indian and foreign papers that the streets of Moscow were decorated with the "Swastika" for Ribbentrop's reception.

He quoted statistics and said that the average monthly earnings of the Russian worker was between 300 to 500 roubles, a rouble being valued at 9 annas.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, who presided regretted that in criticising the Viceregal statement on Britain's war aims, it was overlooked that not Dominion Status but full independence was India's goal. She regarded the statement as a challenge to India and hoped that the Working Committee would take it up and organise the nation for a struggle.

SWEDISH SHIP SUNK BUT CREW RESCUED

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21.

The Swedish cargo steamer "Gustaf-Adolf" was sunk in the North Sea.

The crew of 19 was rescued by a Norwegian steamer.—Reuter.

SIND P. C. C. READY FOR EMERGENCY

(Continued from page 11)

there has been no rise in his temperature.—United Press.

Sind Provincial Congress Appoints Emergency Council

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

At a joint meeting of the members of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, the Executive Committee of the Assembly Congress Party and Presidents of the District Congress Committees a resolution was adopted characterising the Viceroy's statement as an affront to the nation and requesting the Working Committee to lead the country in a befitting manner to vindicate the stand for Independence and Democracy taken by the Congress.

The meeting felt that the fight with British Imperialism was imminent, appointed an emergency council and appealed to the people to be prepared for the utmost sacrifice.—United Press.

PUNJAB P. C. C. STANDS BY CONGRESS CABINET

LAHORE, October 21.

The adjourned meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to-day passed a resolution disapproving H. E. the Viceroy's declaration on war aims, and assuring full support and loyalty to the Congress Working Committee in whatever steps taken by it in regard to the present crisis.

PLEA FOR UNITY

By another resolution the Committee appealed for unity of all political parties in view of the present national and international situation, and directed all Congress Committees in the Province to observe unity and discipline.—United Press.

BALUCHI LEADER FOR WARDHA

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Khan Abdul Samad Khan, leader of Baluchistan, left for Wardha to apprise Gandhiji and members of the Working Committee with the situation in Baluchistan.

It appears the political authorities have banned public and Congress meetings and served notices on Khan Abdul Samad Khan and other members of the Anjuman Watan, accordingly.—United Press.

C. R. SUMMONED TO WARDHA BY WIRE.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, left for Wardha by Grand Trunk Express to-day in response to a further telegram he received from Wardha last night.

The Premier returns to Madras on the 24th evening.—A. P.

TO SPREAD GANDHI IDEALS

Sympathisers Form Committee

LAHORE, October 21.

A meeting of sympathisers of the Gandhian school of thought was held here to-day, under the presidentship of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.

The meeting adopted a resolution suggesting the appointment of a committee: (1) to forward the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi by promoting, extending and helping the work of the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries' Association and the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh; (2) to acquaint the people with the Gandhian technique and familiarise them with the Gandhian philosophy; (3) to interpret and present Gandhiji's message in such a way as calculated to foster Hindu-Muslim unity; and (4) to establish contacts among the believers of Gandhian ideals and sympathisers of the principles for which Gandhiji stands.

In pursuance of the resolution, the meeting then appointed the committee which consists, among others, of Dr. Gopichand and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.—United Press.

JAWAHAR WON'T SUBMIT TO REDTAPISM

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

An interesting episode occurred when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru went to book a telegram at the local telegraph office yesterday evening prior to his departure for Wardha.

Pt. Nehru it appears desired to send an urgent cable to some one in England but it appears he had not signed his full name on the cablegram as required by new telegraphic rules for foreign telegrams. His attention was drawn to this omission, which would have resulted in holding up of the telegram by the censor at Bombay even if passed from Allahabad.

Pt. Nehru, however, thoroughly disliked this sort of redtapism, even in war, and declined to book his cablegram.

There was sensation at telegraph office and several people gathered to see Pt. Nehru, as his appearance at telegraph office was somewhat unusual.

Bank Credits To German Industrial Concerns

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Bank credits will be given to German industrial concerns which are in difficulties as a result of the political situation, announced Dr. Funk, the Reich Minister of Economics.

Assistance has already been given, states the German News Agency, in the form of short-term credits in certain cases where "difficulties in settling payments" have arisen. The Deutsche Industrie Bank, Berlin, is dealing with the matter.—Reuter.

GERMANS INTERNED IN ALGIERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Sixty Germans bound for the United States in the Italian liner "Conte di Savoia" were removed by French authorities at Algiers, it was revealed when the liner docked here to-day. Here passports of all passengers were examined and it is understood Germans were put in a concentration camp in Algiers for the duration of the war.—Reuter.

MORE MONEY FOR SWEDEN'S DEFENCE

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21.

Supplementary estimates totalling over 22 million sterling requested by Government in view of the international situation were voted by the Riksdag. Most of the money will be spent for defence of the country.—Reuter.

JULLUNDUR: Oct. 20.

Arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance for delivering an alleged objectionable speech at Gagrat a month ago Thakur Kaka Ram, treasurer of the Gandhi Sewa Ashram, and a member of the Hoshiarpur District Board, was produced before the Ilaqa Magistrate at Hoshiarpur, who adjourned the case to the 30th inst.—United Press.

The Working Committee of the All-India Koli-Rajput Mahasabha resolved that the next session will be held on November 4 at Konch.

SONEPUR.—The Maharaja of Sonepur has formulated a scheme to despatch to the War Field an Ambulance Unit consisting of five divisions and a large stock of medicines.

7,000 LEAVE LIMBDI

(From A Correspondent)
RAJKOT, October 21.

On the occasion of the eighth Limbdi Day, the meeting of the Rajkot Seva Mandal voiced its strong condemnation against repression in Limbdi State which led to the emigration of 7,000 inhabitants leaving behind their lacs worth of property, both movable and immovable. The meeting further recorded its condemnation of lawless forfeiture of the village folks.

EXACTIONS CONDEMNED

The meeting further recorded its condemnation for the exactions without a shadow of legal or moral justifications ranging from hundred to 7,000 rupees from the immigrants intending to return to Limbdi.

The meeting urged upon the people of Rajkot to strengthen the economic boycott against the State. The meeting further opined that the Paramount Power to intervene.

The meeting, therefore, urged upon His Excellency the Viceroy, to institute immediate inquiries into the state of affairs prevalent in Limbdi, and end the intolerable agonies of the people of Limbdi under Mr. Dhebar's Presidentship.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Prime Minister of Madras, if he *has to resign his ministership, will sit down as a Wardha-system school teacher.—A. P.*

WAR NEWS

BORDEAUX, Oct. 21.

Survivors of the steamers "Yorkshire" and "City of Mandalay," landed from the "Independence Hall" state that 61 are missing from the "Yorkshire" and six or seven from the "City of Mandalay."—Reuter.

* * * *

PARIS, Oct. 21.

A communique issued by the War Ministry gives a list of different signs to enable the public to distinguish between allied and German aeroplanes.

* * * *

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.

Since the outbreak of war none of the ships carrying passengers or cargo or both which sailed from Canadian ports for various overseas destinations have been sunk by enemy action according to the announcement by the National Defence Department which states that this proves that protective measures of the Canadian Navy in conjunction with other countries of the Empire are a success.

* * * *

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.

Twenty six British Indian employees of the German Hansa Shipping Line arrived in the Dutch frontier from Bremen.

They are embarking at Amsterdam for South Africa. It is stated *that Indians were not interned by Germans for reasons of economy.*

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939

	New York, Oct 21
Previous closing	8.91
To-day's opening	8.92
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.98
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940

	Liverpool, Oct 21
Previous closing	5.72
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	
Broach A/M Expectation	Rs. 195

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 21

The New York cotton showed some steadiness following improved foreign cables which induced local and trade support. The sentiment was better throughout.

The trading in December began at 8.92 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on scattered trade support and covering while later the renewed buying appeared prompted by the strength of securities. December closed at 8.98.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct 21

To-night, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 194-8, advanced to Rs. 195-8 and finally closed at Rs. 194.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 21

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (9.00/9.00) 8.92/8.91
March (8.87/8.86) 8.77/8.76
May (8.80/8.79) 8.69/8.68

Karachi Produce Market

To-day's closing quotations:—	Karachi, Oct 21
Cotton Sind January	18 15 9
Punjab	15 5 6
Desi American January	21 5 9
Tone: Steady.	
Wheat November	25 11 6
January	26 11 0
July	28 2 0
Tone: Steady.	
Gram November	33 1 0
January	33 8 9
July	30 5 6
Toria November	43 8 0
February	41 0 6
Cottonseed January	20 10 0

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 20-10-39	2484000	1924000
Receipts Yesterday 20-10-39	63000	56000
Exports to date 20-10-39	1398000	948000
Stock at Ports 13-10-39	2815000	3080000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-10-39	3260000	3106000
Stock at Liverpool 13-10-39	—	1143000
Visible Supply 13-10-39	—	7502000
Quantity in sight 13-10-39	4226000	3803000
Quantity out of sight 13-10-39	—	1936000

HINDUSTANI STUDENTS' GATHERING

The Convenor, Vidhyarthi Sangh, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

A social gathering of all the students, past and present, of Hindustani who have attended classes organised by the Bombay Hindi Prachar Sabha and connected institutions will be held in the Training Hall of the Grain and Seeds' Association at Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday).

The programme of the gathering is as follows:—

3-30 to 5 p.m.: Debate on "For interprovincial unity, spread of Hindustani is essential."

Chairman: Shri Dwarkanath Harkare (Sahitya Lankar).

The best three debators will be awarded prizes.

5 to 7-30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Prof. Jain of Ruia College, a programme of entertainments, recital of poems, and light refreshments will be held.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Oct 21
Previous closing	4.01
To-day's opening	4.00 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Oct 21
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Oct 21
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 21

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.40) 30.40
London on Milan (78.75) 78.75
London on Shanghai (0-4 5/8) 0-4 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 7/8 per cent) 1 3/4 to 1 13/16 per cent
4 months (2 per cent) 1 7/8 per cent
6 months (2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent) 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct 21

SILVER			
Silver ready	58	14	0
Silver Asho	59	0	0
Silver Kartak	59	4	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	4	3
Gold Asho	41	4	6
Gold Kartak	41	4	9
Sovereign	26	9	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

	Bombay, Oct 21		
Wheat January	3	12	6
Wheat May	3	15	3
Linseed May	6	4	6
Groundnuts February	36	1	0
Castorseed May	39	8	0
Cottonseeds January	24	11	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 21

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 54 3/4) dol 54 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 7/8) dol 33 3/4
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 77) dol 76 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 118 1/2) unquoted

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs.	50	0 0
Copper Sheets	Rs.	70	0 0

Tone:—Steady.

HEAVY RAIN IN BARSI

(From Our Correspondent).

BARSI, October 20.

Heavy rain accompanied by flashes of lightning fell here yesterday night recording 2 inches and 18 cents.

News has been received here that some Brahmins while out for a walk were assaulted by Muslims at Mankeshwar, a village in the Nizam's Dominion. The injured have been brought to Barsi for treatment.

On The Air

OCTOBER 22

Delhi I—Programme

33.6 metres (890 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. G. S. Morghode. 8-15 Shamshad Begam. 8-35 Inst. Interlude. 9-0 For Young Listeners. 9-45 P. D. Saptarishi. 10-0 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Variety. 11-30 For Film Fan.

1-0 p. m Village Concert. 1-33 Two Orch Items. 1-42 La Route Enchantee. 1-54 Marching with Sousa. 5-0 Geets. 5-30 Komal Tiwar. 5-40 Violin. 6-10 Inst. Interlude: 6-15 New Verse, 1. 6-30 Next Week's programmes. 6-40 G. S. Morghode. 6-55 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 7-5 Shamshad Begam of Lahore. 7-25 Tak Dhum Kit. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-30 No Job No Wife, No House. 8-45 Punjabi Geets 9-45 Violin. 10-0 Apni Apni Boli.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-40 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 6-40 Shamshad Begam 6-55 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-5 G. S. Morghode. 7-20 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 7-30 P. D. Saptarishi. 7-45 Radio Orchestra 7-55 Afzal Hussain. 8-10 Tan Paran. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Orchestre De La Societe Des ConcertS Du Conservatoire. 10-10 Sacred Songs.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-40 to 9-0 a. m. As in Delhi 1. 9-10 to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

5-45 to 7-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 9-0 to 10-35 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

275 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Music (I.) 9-0 Music (I.)

1-0 p. m. Records. 6-10 Rang-O-Boo. 6-20 Ghulam Haidar. 6-30 For Countryside 7-0 Galaxy. 7-20 Gayak. 7-40 Shama-Parwana. 7-50 Airvoice Orchestra. 8-0 Favourite Ragas, 2. 8-15 Umra Zia Begam. 8-30 Next Week's Programmes. 8-35 Interlude. 8-50 Gayak. 9-45 Umra Zia Begam. 9-55 Popular Tune on Violin. 10-0 Gayak. 10-20 Umra Zia Begam & G. Haidar.

Bombay I—Programme

251 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Songs from Screen. 8-15 News (M.) 8-20 News (G.) 8-25 Devotional Songs. 8-50 For Highbrows. 8-40 News (M.) 8-50 (G.) 9-0 Arti. 9-10 Shankerrao Gaikwad. 9-30 Gan-gan. 10-0 Vijay-Nasad.. 10-10 Dasharath-Ke-Dware. 10-20 Ram Janum. (G.) 10-35 Sur-Shrangar. 10-45 Indirabai Wadker. 11-15 S. Gaikwad. 11-35 Vijay-Utsav. 11-50 Sarinda and Khanjri 11-57 Sati Seeta.

12-0 p. m. Master Vasant Amrit. 12-25 Sarang on Dilruba. 12-30 Ram-Banvas (H.) 12-57 News (H.) 1-0 Shahir Dixit & Party. 1-10 For All Tastes. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5-0 Musical Variety. 5-25 News (M.) 5-30 News (G.) 5-35 Jaddanbai. Chitrapat Sangit. 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Master Vasant Amrit. 6-40 Shahir Dixit. 6-55 Three Ghazals. 7-5 Santwan 7-25 Karim Khan 7-30 Eknath Hatiskar 7-45 Duet. (G.) 7-55 News (M.) 8-10 News (G.) 8-25 Garba. 8-30 Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Choruses 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-20 News (E.) 9-45 Sylvia Nunes: Pianoforte. 9-55 Trial by Jury—Gilbert and Sullivan. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.

8-0 a. m. to 2-30 p. m. & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

61 .48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Ram-Mahima. 9-40 S. Gaikwad. 9-55 Indirabai Wadker. 10-20 Radio Orchestra. 10-30 News.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-40 a. m. Music. 9-0 Bijoya-Dashami. 9-45 Bhattacharya. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Band of Coldstream Guards. 5-30 p. m. Music. 5-50 Music. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Uttara Devi. 7-40 P. Bhattacharya. 8-5 Sushila Sen. 8-30 Biesl Braun: Piano. 9-0 Violet Waring: Violin. 9-45 A. Bagchi. 10-5 S. Ghose.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Paul Robeson: Bass. 9-45 In Commemoration of Franz Liszt.

Madras I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

7-30 a. m. Christian Lyrics. 7-45 Sacred Melodies. 8-10 Inst. Interlude. 8-20 For Young Listeners. (T.)

1-0 p. m. K. Kochimani: Voice. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 K. Kochimani: Voice. 4-0 Indian Music (I.) 4-30 Music (E.) 5-0 Carnatic Orchestra 5-20 Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer: Voice. 6-5 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-20 Akshayapatra Mahathyam 7-50 T. N. Rajaratnam. Nagaswaram. 9-0 New History 9-45 R. N. Thampi: Veena

Madras II—Programme

31.39 metres (9,570 kc/s.)

7-30 to 9-0 a. m. & 1-0 to 2-30 p. m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 to 9-30 p. m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 Elizabeth Schumann: Soprano. 9-35 Great Conductors..

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

9-0 p. m Madhu Rao Marhatti Music. 9-20 Dasara (U). 9-35 Manik Rao Marathi Music 10-15 Manik Rao Marathi songs. 10-30 Madhu Rao Marathi Music

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Jt. Secretary of A. U. Music Conference writes:—

"Arrangements for holding the 8th Session of the University Music Conference are well-nigh complete. Shriman Raja Chakradhar Singh Saheb of Raigarh has consented to preside and to bring with him his State Musicians including renowned dancers and Ustad Mohammad Khan, the famous Thumri singer. The Rampur State has reputed Ustad Mushtaque Ali, one of the leading Khyalias of India, and Ahmed Jan (Thirakua) the best professional Tabla player of India, to attend the Conference.

The following have agreed to act as judges in the competitions:—Messrs Deodhar (Bombay), N. G. Motilal (Benares,) H. K. Ganguli (Calcutta), Raja Bhaiya Poochvale (Gwalior), B. K. Ghosh (Calcutta), S. N. Ratanjankar (Lucknow), Rai Bahadur Keshab Chandra Banerji (Dacca), S. N. Bhattacharya (Benares), A. G. Mukerji (Allahabad), Pahari Sanyal (Calcutta.) Jaideva Singh (Cawnpore), V. A. Kashalkar (Allahabad), D. K. Lahiri Chowdhury (Kalipur) Kumar Birendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury (Gauripore,) Hari Narayan Mukerji (Benares,) Rai Saheb P. B. Joshi (Ajmere), Debi Ghosh (Calcutta) and Kumar Satrunjaya Prasad Singh of Jamira.

Messrs. S. N. Bhattacharya, Sushil Ranjan Chakravarti, Sohan Lal and D. Ojha will act as judges in dancing.

All India Weather

POONA, Oct 21

Fairly widespread rain occurred in Orissa and Madras Presidency with locally heavy falls in North Madras Coast. Local thundershowers occurred in Kashmir, Mysore and South Hyderabad and a few thundershowers in Chota Nagpur and South Bombay Deccan. Day temperature continued to be appreciably below normal in Kashmir. The chief amounts of rainfall were: Masulipatam five inches; Coconanada three; Gopalpur Calingapatam two; Cuddapah one and half; Cochin, Vizagapatam one; Chandbali, Ranchi, Mangalore, Calicut, Mercara, Ootacamund three quarters Cuttack, Sambalpur, Hyderabad, and Salem half.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in North Madras Coast and extend to the adjoining regions of South Hyderabad, East Central Provinces and Orissa in the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-10-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.7 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 3.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Weather Remarks—Thunder.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-10-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.00" for every feet of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rally On Scattered Covering

Bombay, Oct. 21.

After a steady decline during the last few days, the local Share Bazar registered a natural rally on scattered short covering. The improvement was mostly of a technical nature but the market does not show any signs of confidence. There is more disposition to await political developments in this country, which recently caused considerable nervousness among speculative operators.

It is too early to predict the future course and while there temporary subsidence of short selling, the market needs support.

The Wall Street market was apathetic on Friday with operators still confused by European developments and though divided and earnings reports continue very cheerful, on the other hand talk of foreign selling through Banks was a bearish influence At the same time some commission houses attribute current uncertainty to fears of some sort of "Profitless Prosperity" in the event of Government interference in price structure. The market declined and U. S. Steel shares closed one point off at 76 1/4. Anaconda coppers eased of 3/8 at 33 1/2 and General Motors also closed 3/8 down at 54 1/4 dollars.

The general sentiment in the local market is moderately bearish and even before the nervousness caused by political developments in this country, it was clear that there was utter absence of any important support and the market was overbought with holders mostly weak drawn to make quick profits as a result of War in Europe.

There is considerable difference between 1914 and the present war. Those who have experience of the last war know that the behavier of markets is almost in opposite directions.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1640 and advanced to Rs. 1665 under short covering but when the demand was satisfied prices eased to Rs. 1655 and later steadied at Rs. 1660 with a very restricted business. Cotton Mill Shares also recorded small recovery and Dyeings were done at Rs. 872. Associated Cement and Burmas were barely steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bombay Dyeing (860) 862 866 863 865 870 866 872 870
Century (255) 256 254 259 258 260 259
Central India (262/8) 261 264 262 265 263 266/8
Kohinoor (298/8) 295 297 299 298 297
New Great (257) 260 263 259 264 263 273 270 274
Simplex (90/8) 91/8 90/8 92 91/8 92/8 93 92/8
Swadeshi (251) 252 251 256 255 256
Associated Cement (131) 131 132 131/12
Andhra (1385) 1385
Tram. Ord. (119/12) 120
Tata Hydro (144) 144/8
Tata Power (1220) 1222 1223 1225
T. Steel Dfd. (1642/8) 1640 1652 1645 1665 1655 1660 1657 1670 1660 1662
T. Steel Ord. (332/8) 333 336 335 338 336 339 337
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134) 134/8 134/4
Bellapur (202/8) 204/8 203/8 204/8 205
B. Steam (231) 281
B. Burma (512/8) 512 515 520 517 516/4

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

100	AHMED. ADVANCE	293	12
250	BOM. DYEING	870	0
100	CENTURY	259	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	266	8
100	COLABA	135	0
100	Coorla	112	8
250	David	40	0
250	Dawn	300	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	6 3
100	Finlay	166	8
100	GOKAK	164	8
1000	Hindustan	1,795	0
100	Indore	36	0
100	Khatau	109	0
100	KOHINOOR	297	0
250	Laxmi	466	4
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	127	8
250	Model	52	0
50	MYSORE	90	0
200	NEW GREAT	274	0
100	Osmanshahi	43	12
100	PHOENIX	272	8
25	SASSOON SILK	76	8
1000	Sholapur	3010	0
50	SIMPLEX	92	8
100	SWADESHI	256	0
100	SWAN	101	0
500	Vishnu	1,105	0
1000	Westerns	935	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	94	4
25-50	Central	30	0
500	Imperial	1365	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	333	12
50-100	India	128	0
100	Reserve Bank	103	8
5	Union	5 7	6
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	131	12
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	585	0
15-100	Jupiter	9	12
20	Mercantile	49	0
15-75	New India	33	4
200	Oriental	3635	0
10-50	Vulcan	6	12
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmd. Old	136	14
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1380	0
10	Ajmer	10	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	120	0
100	Bombay Suburban	165	0
10	Broach	10	12
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	144	8
1000	TATA POWERS	1225	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	970	0
100	C Province	94	0
100	Dh. Baramati	93	0
100	Gujarat	93	0
100	Mandra Bhon	92	4
100	Pachora Jamner	73	0
100	Sara Serajganj	94	0
500	Tapti Valley	740	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	6	2
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	5
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR	43	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1662	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	337	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	520	0
10	Air Services	6	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	205	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	281	0
125	B. BURMA	516	4
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	168	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 15	0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	104	0
100	Western India Match	112	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42	12
100	Ind. Radio Def.	377	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	385	0
100	Port Canning	72	12
30	PREMIER CON.	69	12
15	Scindia	21	14
25	Tata Oil Mill	43	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1290	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	270	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	71	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	531	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	96	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1385	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	181	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
5	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	48	4
7	p.c. Sholapur	75	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	102	4

(Capital letters indicate shares of Forward list).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 191 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 192/8 and after declining to Rs. 192 advanced to Rs. 193/12 on straddle covering against liquidation in American markets as a result of wider parity. Thus the market is again losing. The present steadiness may continue for some time but at the moment there seems nothing in the situation to result into any sustained rise.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and in the local market business was fairly steady and Broach A/M. delivery improved to Rs. 194/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A/May	Rs.	194	4 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/Jan.		181	4 0
Fine M. G. Oomra March		180	12 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/Jan.		144	8 0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 20.

Sakel: November 13.30; January 13.55.
Giza: November 12.15; January 12.43.
Ashmouni: October 10.57; December 10.74.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Giza 2: Spot 7.43; October 7.03; November 7.08; January 7.20; March 7.30; May 7.39; July 7.41.
Uppers: Spot 7.22; October 6.68; November 6.68; January 6.52; March 6.53; May 6.53; July 6.53.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Broach A/M highest 197; lowest 191 3/4; closing 193.

Oomra D/J highest 183 3/4; lowest 180 closing 180.

Oomra March highest 183; lowest 179; closing 179 1/4.

Bengal D/J highest 147; lowest 143; closing 143 1/2.

Night session: Broach A/M. opened Rs. 193 1/2, highest Rs. 194 1/4, lowest Rs. 192 3/4, closed Rs. 193.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 175 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 4.01 at New York.

London silver prices advanced 5/16d. at 23 1/8d. for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/8d. at 21 15/16. There was little general covering and small offerings. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 3/4 cents per ounce. Messrs. Mecatta and Goldsmith in their weekly review state that demand for spot silver considerably increased the premium over the forward price, the bluk of offerings being for the later delivery. India was again the chief operators but business was small and the market easily moved. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61.36 and forward was Rs. 58-8-9. The local market was fairly steady with scattered covering.

Gold was quiet owing to absence of demand from Banks.

	GOLD	SILVER.
Ready	41 4 3	58 8 0
Asu	41 4 0	58 9 0
Kartik	41 3 3	58 13 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 20.

Spot 23 1/8; Forward 21 15/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 20.

Gold bars fine per oz £8/8/0.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe Oct/Nov. 20/6; South Australian Oct/Nov. 21/3.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 20.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 10 11/16.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 21.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper 84; 4 per cent 1960-70 95/8; 5 per cent 1945-55 107.

BANKS.

Bank of Baroda 94/4; Bank of Hindusthan 225; Bank of India 128/8; Central Bank 30; Imperial Bank 30; Imperial Bank F.P 1365; Imperial Bank P.P. 333/12; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 103/8; Union Bank 5/8.

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles 880; Ambica 241/14; Arun 210; Arvind 1140; Asok 190; Bharatkhand Textiles 1850; Bombay Dyeing 868/12; Buckingham and Carnatics 192; Calico 673/12; Central India 266/4; Century 258/2; Colaba 134/6; Elgin 131/4; Gokak 164/6; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 35/10; Jubilee 245, Khatau Makanji 110; Kohinoor 296/4; Laxmi Cotton 466/4; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 88/12; Morarji 130; Mysore 102/8; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 272/8; Raipur 645; Rajnagar 150; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 76/8; Sholapur 3010; Simplex 92/8; Swadeshi 255; Vishnu 1200

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

Andhra Valley Ord. 1379/8; Tata Hydro Ord. 144/6; Tata Power Ord. 1222/8.

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics 136/14; Ajmer Electrics 10/1; Amalgamated 10/4; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram. 119/11 Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 152/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 517/8; Associated Cements 131/8; Belapur 204/6; Bombay Burma New 168/12; Bombay Burma Old 515; Bombay Steam 280; Bombay Telephone 79/12; Br. B. Petrol 5; Burma Corporation 6/2; Dalmia Cement 10/4; Indian Bleaching 103/2; Industrial Investment Tr. 42/12; Indian Radio Ord. 385; Indian Radio Defd. 377/8; Indian Copper 2/5; Indian Iron 32; Mysore Sugar 34/12; Port Canning 72/12; Premier Construction 69/8; Rohtas Industries 20; Scindia Steam 21/14; Shivrajpur 43/4; Steel Corp. of Bengal 16/14; Tata Oil 43/8; Tata Steel Ordy. 337; Tata Steel Defd. 1660.

JUTES.

Birla Jute 18/12; Howrah 61/4; Hukumchand 4; Kamarhatty 540; Kanka narrah 435; Lawrence 408; Reliance 66.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready (Small Grain) per cwt.	*17*	*10*	*0*
Ready (Large Grain) per cwt.	*17*	*12*	*0*
Shipment Sept. per cwt. F.B.H.	*8*	*6*	*0*
Shipment Oct. per cwt. F.B.H.	*8*	*12*	*0*
Shipment Nov. per cwt. F.B.H.	*8*	*15*	*0*
Shipment Dec. per cwt. F.B.H.	9	0	0

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P.	152	149	146	143

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 85/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 84-2 nominal.
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 86
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 89/4
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 82
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 100/4
4 per cent 1960/70 95/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/4
5 per cent 1949-43 Loan 101/12

TAXFREE LOANS

4 per cent 1945/55 Loan 107/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0
5 per cent 1935 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 93
4 per cent M Deb 1974 93
5 per cent M Deb 1959 101
5 per cent M Deb 1954 114
5 per cent K P T 1956 114

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 327
Bank's buying D D 326
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,290
Bank's buying T T 1 345
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 28 3/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 0/5 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 21st inst.
Java/London 7.40/47 21st inst.
New York/London 4.01 20th inst.
London/New York 4.02/4 20th inst.
London/Paris 176.07 20th inst.
London/Italy 78.75 20th inst.
London/Belgium 23.80/24.00 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.78/93 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.75/95 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.50/57 20th inst.
London/Berlin — 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 19th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 13/16 19th inst
Silver London Ready 23 1/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 13/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 15/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 20th inst
London Discounts 3 months 1 7/8 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 7/8 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 2 1/2 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 20th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 20.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent £68; Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 £68; Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £79 3/4; Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £101 3/4; Consols 2 1/2 per cent £66 5/8; Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £90 1/4; War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £91 1/4; Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £101 1/2; Victory bonds £102 1/4; *Chartered Bank of I.A. and China £7 1/4; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. £74; National Bank of India £27.*

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 20.

T. T. London on:—
New York 4.02/4.04; Paris 176/177; Berlin unquoted; Madrid sellers 39.75*; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.50/7.57; Brussels 23.80/24.00; Milan 78.75*; Berne 17.78/17.93; Copenhagen 20.75*; Stockholm 16.70/16.90; Oslo 17.50/17.70.
*Unofficial.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND W. I. F. A.

(By J. C. MAITRA)

It is a matter of great pity that the disruption between the University of Bombay and the Western India Football Association, Limited, which took place last year, still remains unsettled—to the detriment of football in Bombay. It will be remembered that the final match in the Inter-College Tournament last year ended in a big fiasco. The parties concerned were the Grant Medical and the St. Xavier's College. It will serve no useful purpose now to recall the incident in full detail. Suffice it to say that the behaviour of some of the spectators—all students—left much to be desired. However, it was clearly the duty of the Tournament Committee and the University Board of Sports to deal with the recalcitrants as best as they thought fit.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Now the trouble arose from the fact that the matter instead of going into the hands of the above bodies for necessary investigation and action as it should have done in the ordinary course, was taken up by the Council of the W. I. F. A. for enquiry. The reason for this was declared to be that the Association was the controlling body for football in Western India and as such they were the principal authorities to deal with such cases. On the top of it, the cause of action arose directly under their own jurisdiction as the match was played at the Cooperage.

UNIVERSITY TAKES OFFENCE.

The University authorities took umbrage at this uncalled-for interference on the part of the W. I. F. A. in their internal administration and refused to have anything to do with the enquiry Only the St. Xavier's College cooperated with the Association. In the absence of any defence by the Grant Medical College, the W. I. F. A. found the students of that College guilty and reprimanded them severely. The University representative, having failed to adduce any evidence or to put up a defence, came in for a censure at the hands of the Association. His plea that he was not present at the match and that he was not directed by the University Board of Sports to produce his case did not have any influence with the W. I. F. A Committee.

BOYCOTT OF W. I. F. A.

The University Syndicate felt insulted at the manner the case had been handled by the W. I. F A. They took it as a definite encroachment on their rights and unjustifiable interference in their activities. Thereupon they directed the University Board of Sports to disaffiliate from the W.I.F.A forthwith and requested all the colleges within their jurisdiction not to participate in any of the Tournaments organised by it. It was most unfortunate. But the University had either to defend its own prestige and authority or surrender it to the W. I. F. A. It will be clear to the meanest understanding that they are the primary authorities to deal with all matters connected with University Sports. If they failed to maintain discipline among their students, it would be their fault and they would be blamed for their weakness by all right-minded persons. But if they failed to observe the rules laid down by the controlling body of which they are a member, they would certainly make themselves liable for disciplinary action or disaffiliation.

W. I. F. A.'S MISTAKE.

In the present instance the W. I. F. A. Committee is said to have given the University Board of Sports no chance of investigating the matter themselves. They arrogated to themselves all the powers and privileges of the Board and dealt with the question in a most high-handed and arbitrary manner. Naturally the University took serious offence at this. Nobody can blame them for the steps they were forced to take to defend their authority and liberty. There is not the least doubt that the W. I. F. A. Committee mishandled the whole case. Drunk by the power of a new-born authority in the shape of a provincial controlling body, they thought that they could do what they liked, forgetting for the moment that there might be others more powerful than themselves.

MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT.

However, that may be, the prominent fact stands out that all the colleges in the City boycotted the tournaments organised by the W. I. F. A. and even the I. F. L this season. The only exception was the St. Xavier's College. I do not think anybody will deny that their absence was a severe loss to football in Bombay. The schools and colleges are the nursery series of our future footballers and if they keep out of competitive football, it is sure to impede the growth of the game in this City. I was therefore pleased in no small measure when at the beginning of this season I saw the new Committee of the W. I. F. A. take up the question with the University. A Vice-President of the Association was actually entrusted with the task of negotiating for a settlement.

RIGHT MAN AT THE HELM.

It seems that nothing has been done so far in this direction and the gulf between the W. I. F. A. and the University remains as wide as ever. It is most undesirable that it should remain so any longer. I understand 'Daggie' Moir, the new President of the W. I. F. A. has interested himself in the affair. I am sure he would be able to patch up the differences with the University if he goes about the right way. With the large fund of tact and commonsense that he possesses I feel confident that he would succeed where his predecessors had evidently failed. I do not see any reason why the W. I. F. A. as a sporting body, should not admit its mistakes. It is agreed on all hands that the W. I. F. A. had committed an error of judgment in interfering with an affair which was purely within the domain of the University authorities.

FOR THE GOOD OF SPORT.

A question has been raised in certain quarters about the participation of the St. Xavier's College in the tournaments under the control of the W. I. F. A. I do not know what view the University will take about it. It is contended that this College should not have taken part in them while all the others kept out. It looks rather hard at the St. Xaviers, although they are pleading that they were not directed by the Syndicate to stay out, as was the case with the Board. However, that may be the fact remains that the estrangement between the W. I. F. A. and an University is doing incalculable harm to the sporting life of Bombay. If the St. Xavier's Gymkhana, where a number of tournaments are being run at present, is closed to outsiders, it will be almost impossible to run tournaments in the northern part of the City. Only a rapprochement between the University and the W. I. F. A. can save the disaster. A prompt step by the latter is urgently called for.

Precautions at the Savoy Hotel, London, are so complete that the Hotel is now a citadel of air-raid defence. As well as a concrete watch room high up on the roof, there is a huge steel-girdered shelter in the basement. There are 48 fully-trained air-raid wardens, all of them volunteers from the staff and 25 nurses, led by the wife of one of the managers. Photo shows: An Air Raid Precautions worker in gas-proof clothing on duty in the watch room.

Prof. Tucci of the Italian Academic Council (who had recently been to Tibet on a tour of research)—as seen by Mr. P. N. Kallianpur, artist.

ART IN TRAVAIL

(Continued From Page 10)

ignore the Bombay School which is much nearer to it.

Pen-Friends

Though modern communications have brought different countries of the world nearer each other they have not yet succeeded in achieving what the Pen-Friends aspire to achieve through correspondence. The Nations' league of Pen-Friends which is an international organisation stands for the promotion of international brotherhood. Bombay is its headquarters for India. The musical evening organised by the Bombay Branch on Saturday the 14th October was an interesting function. The League offers an excellent opportunity to scholars, artists, scientists and people having various hobbies to establish contact with the people sharing their hobbies in foreign countries.

A Page For Women

RATHER PERSONAL

Women Are Still Individuals Even After Marriage

So..... "you've met the one girl in the world,' ' the wedding bells will soon ding-dong, "and you want to be glamorous to her" for the rest of your natural lives.

Then.....just because the honeymoon is over is no reason why you should grab the paper or turn on the radio the minute you get home.

Never stop reassuring her as to her charms. Just because you told her she was beautiful on Monday, is no excuse for forgetting to tell her on Friday.

Don't think because you're married now, that she is no longer an individual, but just an extension of your own ego. Tack up a notice on your mental mirror, "Some evidence to the contrary, women are still human beings."

Don't make light of her small ambitions, or play down her talents. If you are big enough, any accomplishment she has can only augment your own. If you aren't, you can't afford to deprecate hers.

TRY HARD.

Make the woman you are married to, proud of you. You may not be rich, or have a job in the Governor's cabinet... but you can improve your diction, be informed on most topics, and develop yourself in your own field. If you don't keep at least one jump ahead of your wife, you'll find her jumping on you, psychologically anyway.

Remember, a woman likes to have her husband attractive to her friends. This doesn't mean he should make love to them...but that he should be so interested in them that they will comment on his affability and seek them both out because they are such charming people.

Don't develop into one of those martial bores who go into minute detail over petty ailments. While every woman is temperamentally a ministering angel, there is a vast gulf between nursing a really sick man and coddling a chronic complainer.

Don't be so playful with her, that you pull her hair, tweak her nose, or slap her.

BE NEAT.

Pay her the compliment of shaving first thing in the morning, following it with a shower. She is just as susceptible to an immaculate male, as you are to a dainty female.

Don't forget that if you help her to feel more important, you yourself will be more highly valued by her.

Be sure and give her credit whether she assists you in small or generous measures.

Set aside some money each week for the purpose of having amusement together. Otherwise, you'll find her planning to have fun without you.

Remember a woman only regards that man as truly masculine whose deeds are more significant than his words. Because words are essentially feminine, and deeds masculine.

And... whatever you do, don't resent the fact that marriage is, to a certain extent, consuming. For love is the coming out of one's self, and as someone once said quite pertinently, "What is annoying in love is that it is a crime in which one cannot do without an accomplice."

(COPYRIGHT.)

Intriguing Mexican Motifs

To be fashionable you can have a set of these Mexican embroidered towels for each day of the week. The motifs measure 6 by 7 inches each and consist of simple stitches embroidered in the lovely Mexican shades. A set of towels will make a perfect gift for any bride.

An Introduction To Cookery

Lessons Learned From Grandmother Seem To Last Longest

The most important thing in my professional career—if you can call it that—was not my "domestic science" training at any Institute, but my introduction to cookery in my early childhood. It was the finest game in the world to 'help' my grandmother and then my mother in the kitchen. Of course, I spilt the flour when I sifted it and greased the table when I measured shortening and probably spilt the milk.

My relatives, however, were well endowed with patience and received their reward in my enjoyment in the belief that I was useful. They tasted without a murmur the hard bullets which I called biscuits or rolls which I had been allowed to mold myself.

If you think it is important for a little girl to learn to cook and to like it, it will be worth your while to encourage her to help you in the kitchen when she is at the age when she enjoys a constructive game. I have a prize pupil, aged 9, who loves to use the measuring spoon and cup, the bowl and the wooden spoon which I gave her for her birthday and who has learned to use them accurately. You would have enjoyed as much as we did that huckleberry cobbler made the last time I spent a week-end at her parents' home in the country. She has offered to come to my house for a lesson any time I would like to have her when she comes back to Bombay and says that she intends to be an "Olympic Cook," like me!

COCOANUT PUDDING

1|3 Cup cornstarch.
1|3 Cup sugar.
3 Cups scalded milk.
1 Cup shredded cocoanut.
1|4 Teaspoon salt.
Whites of 3 eggs.
1 Teaspoon vanilla.

Mix the cornstarch and sugar with enough cold milk to make a smooth paste. Scald the rest of the milk and, when it is hot, stir in the cornstarch mixture. Stir until smooth and thick, add the cocoanut, cover and cook thirty minutes. Remove from the fire, add the whites of eggs, beaten stiff, and the vanilla. Pour into a mold and chill. When set, turn out on a large plate, garnish with candied orange or grapefruit peel and pass a chocolate sauce or whipped cream.

A Chocolate Pudding may be prepared by adding before the eggs two spares of chocolate cooked until smooth with one-quarter cup of cold water. The cocoanut may be omitted and one-half cup of nut meats may be added.

A Fruit Pudding may be prepared by using one cup of cut dates, raisins, prunes or mixed fruit, instead of the cocoanut.

A Caramel Pudding may be prepared by using three-quarter cup of brown sugar, instead of the granulated sugar. One cup of dried fruit may be added.

HIS CHILDHOOD HOME

Charlie Chaplin May Buy It

Sitting in the library of his luxury home in Hollywood, Charlie Chaplin, millionaire laughter-maker of the films, often conjures up in his mind's eye the picture of a London attic where once he lived with his mother.

There is a possibility that he may now become the owner of that attic, and not merely of the attic, but the whole row of which the house forms part.

The house which contains Charlie's attic is "down Lambeth way"—at No. 3, Pownall-terrace, Kennington-road. It is one of a row of eight, built in 1800, and fronting one of South London's busiest arteries.

Until recently the terrace contained about twice as many houses. It was cut in half to make room for the building of a new cinema. Now the rest of the terrace is in the market.

FACTORY BANNED

Recently there was a proposal to build a factory on the site, but the London County Council stepped in and stopped any idea of this, insisting that the site be kept for residential purposes.

Charlie's house is little changed since the days when he eagerly climbed its stairs to take home to his mother the first shillings he earned as a member of a concert party troupe.

It was a realisation of the memories No. 3 must hold for Charlie that prompted Mr. R. G. Rutty, of Messrs. Dougals Young, the firm of estate agents handling the property, to give the famous film star a chance of owning it.

"I know he has a big affection for it," Mr. Rutty said, "that is shown by the fact that his first call is always to that old home of his in Kennington-road.

"I have therefore written to him telling him the house, with the others in the terrace, is now in the market and suggesting he might like the opportunity of buying the place for sentimental reasons."

Still living at No. 3 is old Mrs. Phelps, who was there when Mrs. Chaplin and young Charlie moved from a house on the other side of Kennington-road, and has vivid memories of those days.

She also remembers his return up those stairs to the attic as a worldfamous and rich man. "Bless him," she said, "when he came to see us on his last visit he went up to see the tenant who took it when he and his mother left. He gave her £5."—Reynold's News.

CATARACT

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Husky Throat

Let a tasty, cooling Vicks Cough Drop dissolve in your mouth. It bathes irritated throat-lining for 12 to 15 minutes with soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Shrimati Harshda Behn Diwanji led the early morning prayers on Gandhiji's birthday at Khar on October 10.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

After a pretty long time, I happened to meet—just casually—two little girls, Sudha and Sohini.

I was afraid they would not recognise me.... but there I was wrong: You see, children never forget you.

"Why don't you come to my place some time?" I asked them.

Sudha, who is elder, replied: "We have now grown old!"

"Old so soon?" I said in surprise: "Who told you that?"

Sohini, the little one, was in my lap, laughing and smiling.

"Mummy says, we must now do our lessons, read and read school books"—Sudha explained.

"Have you grown old too, Sohini?" I asked Sohini.

She only nodded 'yes'...

I was sorry to see that these children considered themselves to be so old as that.....

I felt as if they had not at all grown....

And personally, then, how do I consider myself to be so young!

Is it that as all are growing older and older, I am getting younger and younger day by day?

Any way the children spoke sweetly, and surely, it was a pleasure to meet them—after such a long time....

I am glad too that they have not forgotten me!

Sudha and Sohini, little sisters, I sent you two Magic Painting Books, one for each of you and a latest copy of our Autumn Special Number, October issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." Did you receive them safe?

God Bless You!

God Loves The Poor

(By Bhrung).

The sun was at its zenith. Birds and beasts sought some shelter or other to avoid its scorching rays.

At such an hour, Ramu tilled a small field with two bullocks. But it was a wonder that they could draw the plough—So worn and thin were they.

In the neighbouring field grew rice barley three to four inches high. It seemed half dead. The long expected rain had not come. Ramu's wife Laxmi and his daughter were weeding this field.

Ramu turned to gaze at them. The sight of his wife and child working in that excessive heat agonized him. He stopped working, called to them, and went over to a shady tree.

Tethering the bullocks to it, he threw them some grass, hardly enough to appease their hunger. Then, Laxmi served large pan cakes of "Bajri" and the "Chatni" she had made before coming to the field. With thanks to the Almighty, Ramu started eating and chit-chatting at the same time.

"Laxmi, isn't it too warm today?"

"Yes".

"The crops will die in a day or two if it doesn't rain. Don't you think so?"

"Yes."

"Look at our Kalu and Balu (the two bullocks.) They are gone so lean."

"Yes."

"And what mean you by saying only 'yes', 'yes' and 'yes'." Said Ramu angrily. "Can't you speak, woman?"

At once tears came to the eyes of Laxmi. "Yes, yes. I can speak but not those bullocks. But of what use is speech? God exists not for the poor...."

"Hush", cried out Ramu, "Speak not thus, woman. It is the poor whom God loves."

They both fell silent. And as they sat thus, faster and faster gathered the clouds. Peals of thunder announced the rain. They all got up and started working with dancing hearts.

I Shouted

(By Usha Rani).

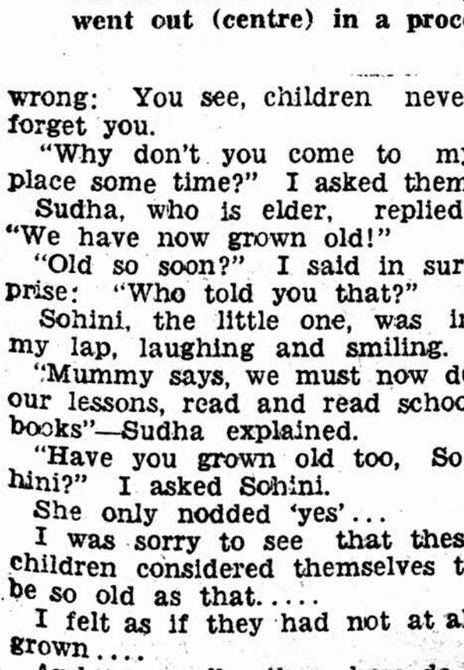
Once, in my sleep I dreamt that I was in the Lady Hardinge college, studying medicine. At the very beginning we were examined if we were afraid of the dead bodies. We were made to pass through a big hall, where fifty bodies were kept. We had to go there alone during the night with a torch.

When I passed with my lighted torch through that room, I was very much afraid to see those corpses. They were made to sit in different ways. I shouted at the top of my voice and one of the teachers came running for fear that I might faint away.

She took me outside and there I knew not what was done to me. I was absolutely unconscious. When I came to my senses, I saw a doctor beside me saying that a telegram should be sent to my parents.

Even when I was in my senses I could see the dreadful faces of those dead ones. At once I opened my eyes and saw my younger brothers and sisters and elders all laughing at me. When I asked the reason, they said that in my sleep I had shouted so loudly that the watchman had come running to see what the matter was.

They tried to wake me up but I would not.

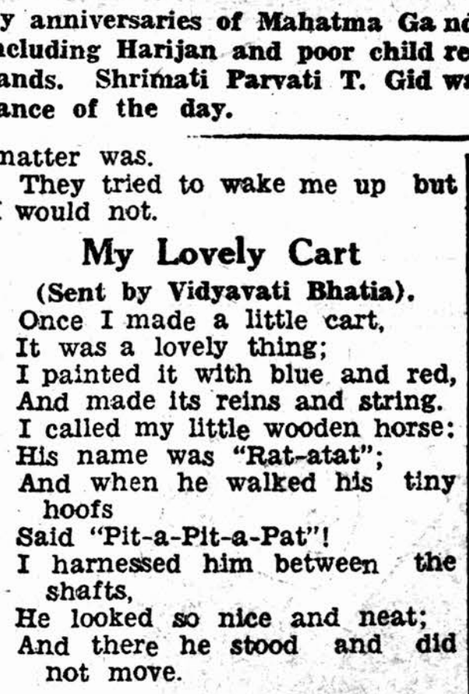


Sis. Anjani Mehta gave a beautiful dance at Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari's Gandhi Jayanti celebration.

My Lovely Cart

(Sent by Vidyavati Bhatia).

Once I made a little cart,
It was a lovely thing;
I painted it with blue and red,
And made its reins and string.
I called my little wooden horse:
His name was "Rat-atat";
And when he walked his tiny hoofs
Said "Pit-a-Pit-a-Pat"!
I harnessed him between the shafts,
He looked so nice and neat;
And there he stood and did not move.



Bro. Brahmanand Nilkantrao Dhakras celebrated his birthday last week. We wish him many happy returns.

Bros. Girish Munshi played violin at the Balkan-ji-Bari Annual Day function at Vile Parle on October 1.

His pretty little feet.

Now did I dream: he said,
"Just think.
How very odd it feels
To pull this lovely little cart
That hasn't any wheels?"

I hunted high and low until
Upon the nursery shelf,
I found two empty cotton reels,
I fixed them on myself:
With black and yellow-spots they were,
So very neat and smart,
That Rat-a-tat was proud to draw
My lovely little Cart.

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated their Annual Day and birth day anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant on 1st and 2nd October. Boys and girls of all castes and creeds, including Harijan and poor children (left) lived together. They went out (centre) in a procession with National Flags in their hands. Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani (right) explained to them the significance of the day.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Th name of Calixto Garcia-Inigues is best known to us through Elbert Hubbard's essay "A Message To Garcia" although this famous treatise touches out one episode in the tumultuous life of the Cuban leader. Now, via the philatelic route, we are to be presented with his likeness, as well as an incentive to learn more of his career. The new stamp set is to be released by Cuba to commemorate the centenary of Garcia's birth, and will consist of two values. The 2 cent red stamp pictures the revolutionist seated, on the 5c blue shows him on horseback. Both stamps are uprights, 32 by 22 millimeters in size.

Garcia abandoned a law practice in 1868 to become a leader in the Cuban insurrection known at the Ten Years' War. When General Maximo Gomez was removed from command Garcia became Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces. During this revolt, the solider-patriot was at one time faced with certain defeat. Rather than be captured by the Spaniards, he attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head. However, he recovered and fell to the fate he had dreaded. As a prisoner, he was taken to Spain where he remained in captivity for fifteen years. In 1895 he escaped and returned to aid his countrymen in their final and successful revolt for freedom. Years of prison had not lessened his military prowess and as a leader of the native forces he won many important victories for Cuba.

The incident immortalized by Hubbard occurred shortly after the United States declared War against Spain and sent forces to aid the Cubans. It was most important for the Americans to make a contact with Garcia, who was established in the Cuban wilds, at a spot alarmingly anonymous. A young American, named Rowan, volunteered to deliver a message to the insurgent leader. It was necessary for him to reach his objective without asking any questions that would arouse suspicion or disclose his identity. He succeeded in his perilous mission, delivered the communication to Garcia and became the epitome of courage, persistance and resourcefulness honored by Elbert Hubbard.

A Message To Garcia

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

New French Stamp

A charming little item released by France might be commemorative of the summer romances that flourish so abundantly at that season of the year. The design is a reproduction of Fragonard's celebrated painting "La Lettre," which pictures a young lady writing a letter (the contex of which we may easily guess) at the dictation of Cupid.

This adhesive has a value of 40 centimes plus 60c and is printed in deep brown. It bears the inscription "Pour le Musee Postal" (For the Postal Museum) and is intended to raise funds for a museum to house historical items of philatelic interest.

Japanese Releases

Japan's newest additions to her "modernized" postage paper are hereby listed. Printed in golden brown, a 6 sen adhesive pictures the Garambi lighthouse on the Island of Formosa.

Another new stamp presents an innovation by printing the denomination as "en" instead of "yen" always used heretofore. The Japanese alphabet does not have a "y" and this letter has been used merely as a convenience to English speaking people. The adhesive employing the new designation has a value of 1 en, is printed in light brown and pictures a huge statue of Buddha set among the trees of Kamakura Park.

Huguenots Honoured

In commemoration of the landing of the Huguenots in South Africa 250 years ago, the Union of South Africa has issued a set of three semi-postals to be sold at twice the face value. The ½ pence plus ½p, reddish brown pictures a building known as "Ou Pastorie" (Old Vicarage). This structure, situated in Paarl, north-east of Cape Town, became the Huguenot headquarters during the eighteenth century and is now being restored. It will be used to house a collection of historical articles. The central design of the stamp is enclosed within a green border of fleur-de-lis.

The 1p plus 1p blue-green carries the motto "Post Tenebras Lux" (After darkness, light) and pictures the rising sun behind the darkness of night. A brilliant cross in the heavens commemorates the sacrifices of the Huguenots in giving up their homes for the exile that was their only escape from religious persecution. This stamp is blue-green with a red frame.

The peaceful Drakenstein Mountain Valley with its serene homes and fruitful vineyards is pictured on the 1½ p plus 1½p stamp. The view is pictured in bright green and the border, in purple, is made up of grape leaves, vines and grapes. The valley extends from French Hoek to Wellington and became the home of the French refugees.

The stamps are printed alternately in English and Afrikans, making a total of six varieties.

Postage Dues

Newfoundland will shortly issue a set of Postage Dues, the first stamps of this type ever to be issued in the Dominion. Values and colours are: 1 cent yellow-green, 2c red, 3c ultramarine, 4c pale orange, 5c brown and 10c purple.

Set From Nicaragua

Nicaragua commemorates three events in a new stamp series consisting of domestic and international airmail values. A few months ago President Somoza journeyed to the United States where he visited the two great expositions and was a guest at the White House. The stamps bear the inscription "Commemorativo de la Visita del Presidente A. Somoza a los Estados Unidos de America" and present as a uniform design the portrait of Nicaragua's chief executive enclosed in an oval frame. He is flanked on the left by a view of the Golden Gate International Exposition with the Tower of the Sun looming prominently. At his right is the theme of the New York World's Fair.

Values are: 2 centavos and 5c for domestic air mail; 25c, 30c, 50c, 1 cordoba and 2 cordoba for international air mail.

Stamp Teasers

1. What postal paper honours Colonel Bolognesi?
2. A ship called the "Monawai" appears on what stamp?
3. What stamp pictures the Kathi Horse?
4. A neatly wrapped parcel post package provides the design for what adhesive?
5. Where are Caves of Bellemar and what stamp pictures them?

"Gee! I wish I could find that girl for him."

Annas -/9/-, Rs. 1/- and 2/- per bottle.

Nothing else will give the Hair such a Radiant, Healthy appearance. Rubbed gently into the hair roots, it affords a Complete Hair Tonic Food, Preventing Thinning and Loss of Hair.

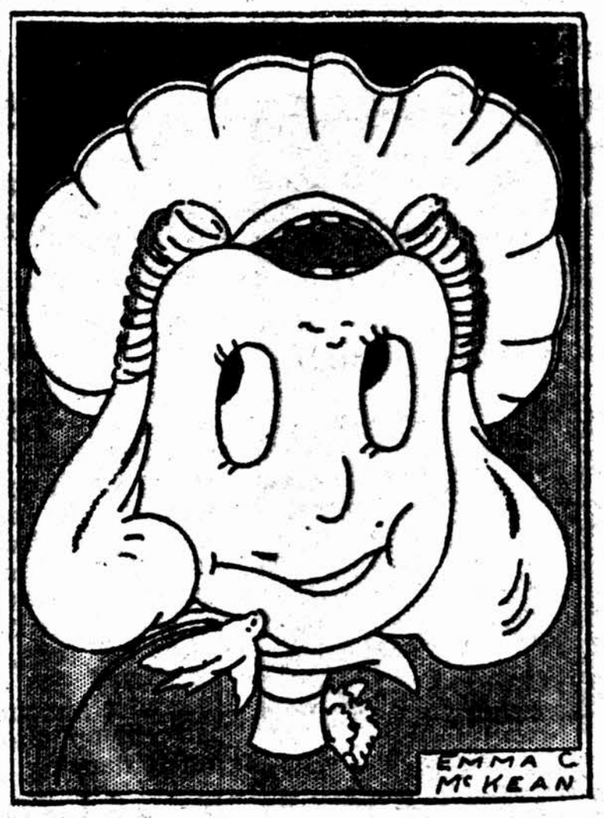
Sold by all Dealers, or Direct from

Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Calcutta.

Ask for and get Stanistreet Products always.

Obtainable from all Chemists & Dealers.
Distributors for Bombay: BOLE BROS., Princess Street.

A Study In Contrasts



RECENTLY, when the movie scouts were looking for comedy talent, they were fortunate in their search for two contrasting types.

You will agree with the movie scouts who chose the two comedy actresses pictured here, that they represent contrasting types, indeed. Before you can come to this conclusion, however, you will have to see what the other comedy actress looks like. If you cannot readily find her, suppose you turn the picture upside down.

AN ECCENTRIC BRITISH ARISTOCRAT

Portrait Of Winston Churchill

This article by Mr. Harold Callender was published in the "New York Times Magazine" less than three weeks before the declaration of war and Mr. Churchill's taking charge of the Admiralty, as anticipated by the author in his concluding paragraph.

As the Nazi Reich has moved boldly from conquest to conquest and the tolerance of the British Government toward aggression has at last come to an end, the figure of Winston Churchill has loomed ever larger in British politics. Mr. Churchill is among the modern Cassandras who have been justified by events.

At least three years before the British Government and the slightly pro-fascist elements of the Conservative party came to believe that the Nazi regime was essentially, if not incurably, aggressive, Mr. Churchill kept disturbing the optimistic tranquillity of Parliament and public by delivering solemn warnings of crises to come. Since the more complacent Conservatives, who had the upper hand, would not credit such warnings when they came in the form of cold-blooded news dispatches from Berlin, why should they believe them when they emanated from the mouth of Mr. Churchill, a kind of mugwump Conservative, who had on occasion bolted the party and once set up his son as a candidate against the party machine? Churchill, they said, was always a bit wild and should not be taken too seriously.

Nazis Understand Him

Now that the aggressions and crises which Mr. Churchill foretold have occurred, and the British armament which he long urged, has been undertaken with great haste and intensity, there are many who contend that Mr. Churchill should be in the Cabinet—not exactly as a reward for his prophetic pessimism but rather as a sign to the world that Britain had fully accepted his views of foreign policy.

This is especially necessary, they argue, because the Government is headed by a man who long trusted the word of dictators and contains two other men—Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare—who, as Foreign Secretaries, strove vainly to placate aggressors by helping, or at least not greatly opposing, their conquests. The names of these three have been associated so conspicuously with a very mild and tolerant foreign policy that as long as they are in office, many, in Britain and abroad, will fear or hope that such a policy may be revived. The presence of Churchill, say his supporters, would serve to diminish, if not to allay, such fears and hopes. These supporters include Conservative Members of Parliament. They also include many Liberals and with them Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair.

It would not be much of an exaggeration to say that many Britons want Churchill in the Cabinet mainly because Hitler does not want him there. For his virtues, at this moment, are partly that he can speak with an irony and trenchancy which, though less crude, are as sharp as those of Dr. Goebbels. He is one of the few British gentlemen who can talk a language that the Nazis can readily understand. And that is a valuable trait in these times when the war of nerves is largely a war of words.

His "Strange" Beliefs

The British aristocracy, to whom all things—or nearly all—are permitted, has produced, generation after generation, its share of eccentrics. Mr. Churchill is one of the current crop. He believes in the League of Nations with an ardour which the Conservative party, and certainly Conservative governments, have never shown. It is an ardour which to some Conservatives seems almost unbecoming, for it has usually been left to Laborites and Liberals and a few Conservative eccentrics to manifest enthusiasm for the League, while the Conservatives in office content themselves with cautious acquiescence in its existence.

Mr. Churchill also believes whole-heartedly in an alliance with the Soviet Union. Some Conservatives hate the idea, and others accept it half-heartedly under pressure of disquieting circumstances. This again is a policy which they think better befits the Left than the Right—even though the fate of the British Empire may be at stake.

Mr. Churchill believes just as firmly that Nazi Germany is a menace to humanity. He has never shared the widespread Tory view that Hitlerism was merely a crude and rough form of Conservatism—that is, essentially sound in spite of occasional brutalities, and anyhow much better than communism. It was this view which decisively shaped British policy during the crucial years of 1933 to 1938 and caused the Tories to turn a deaf ear to Mr. Churchill's dire warnings. The view is soft-pedaled to-day, but it still crops up in letters to Conservative newspapers.

Mr. Churchill's eccentricity goes so far that he even criticizes and challenges the Conservative party itself, as if he believed that the Empire was more important than the party. And that, from the point of view of the Tory elder statesmen, is superlatively eccentric.

Mr. Churchill is likewise eccentric in his enthusiasm and his energy, both being qualities that are slightly frowned upon in the best Conservative circles. He is eccentric in his versatility. He can write a scholarly book on his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough full of maps of battles and careful studies of strategy; or he can dash off a quick and frothy article for a Sunday tabloid. He can hold the House of Commons spellbound with a masterly speech on foreign policy or a maliciously jovial attack in witty and ironical phrases upon a Conservative Minister, or he can make a ringing stump speech that sounds well but will not bear close analysis.

It is also perhaps a bit eccentric for an English gentleman of 65 to be eagerly interested in food and drink; for English gentlemen of that age are often on an anti-gout diet, and the English generally seem to regard food as a necessary evil to be borne with fortitude. Mr. Churchill likes a bottle of champagne at dinner, particularly if he is to make a speech afterward; he smokes large cigars; and for amusement and diversion he builds his own garden walls.

Mr. Churchill has been in the House of Commons, save for two years, ever since 1900. He has belonged to the Liberal party and the Conservative. He has held nine Cabinet posts, all the important ones except that of Prime Minister. Some suspect he still has hopes of holding that one.

Pride Of Ancestry

Of course the Conservative Central Office from which Great Britain is governed regards him as too eccentric and enthusiastic and energetic and trenchant of speech and positive of mind ever to be Prime Minister. Yet Mr. Churchill belongs by right of birth to what is still occasionally called the governing class, and he is extremely proud to belong to it—or at least he was in 1930 when he wrote a charming and exciting book called "My Early Life." He then quite frankly revealed his keen consciousness of being a Churchill, a descendant of the Duke of Marlborough, a member of "one of the few hundred great families who had governed England for so many generations and had seen her rise to the pinnacle of her glory"—a Churchillian phrase. Some consider him a bit arrogant, and none can excel his contemptuous manner when he chooses to crush an opponent that way.

Whether arrogant or not, Churchill did not in the least hesitate to capitalize that inestimable asset called "family"—an almost indispensable asset in a country still essentially feudal in social structure and tradition.. He worked his ancestors for all they were worth when he set about the business of getting on in the world. He flourished the family tree in Whitehall and India and Africa. He enlisted the aid of his mother, who pulled all the wires available—wires reaching to the highest places—when he yearned for a commission in Kitchener's army in order to get in on the fighting then about to begin in the Sudan.

He got in on the fighting and he got on in the world. He had the incomparable advantages of both "family" and native ability. The first is rather more highly esteemed than the second in the ruling circles in England. Indeed Churchill's abilities were, and still are, looked upon with a certain dubiousness. For intellectual brightness is distrusted in England, being somehow associated with lack of sincerity; while strenuous energy is often considered rather bad taste.

Zest For Life

Mr. Churchill's once famous red hair is now fadded and much of it has disappeared. He inclines to corpulence. He lisps, and even stammers a bit in addressing the House or a public audience. Yet his mind remains insatiably and boyishly active and he speaks and writes with a terseness of phrase and a lucidity of thought which charm the lover of effective English. He has the energy and outspokenness and self-confidence of Theodore Roosevelt, whole strenuous career was much like his own.

Theodore Roosevelt burst into the limelight as a Rough Rider dashing joyously up San Juan Hill, while Churchill first pushed his way into prominence as a gay warrior in India and the Sudan, and as partly warrior, partly war correspondent, partly critical politician in South Africa. Both loved the active, adventurous life and also the studious life.

Churchill in his youth acquired a passion for war, which he then thought an amusing game; and he was not content until his government had permitted him to get into the fighting which the British Army was then doing on the edges of the empire in India and Africa. As an officer in the Twenty-first Lancers he engaged in the Battle of Omdurman.

The empire soon provided still more amusement in South Africa, where Churchill went as a war correspondent (being now, at the age of 25, an experienced soldier and military critic). He was soon telling the Government in no uncertain terms how to win the war and became a centre of political controversy. That was fun too, but not so much fun as escaping from a Boer prison and travelling 300 miles through hostile territory and telling about it afterward in his dispatches. It was even more fun for Churchill (then First Lord of the Admiralty) to move the fleet from Portland to the North Sea one foggy night in 1914 without the German's knowledge, so that the fleet was at its war station a week before war began.

But war is not fun now, with airplanes and gases—"with chemists in spectacles and chauffeurs pulling levers." It is no longer an affair of charging lancers but of machines. It once was "cruel and magnificent"; it is now "cruel and squalid"; so Churchill says, "To hell with it."

That's what England says too, with all its heart; and if many Britons want Churchill in the Cabinet, it is because they think he can stave war off more effectively than Mr. Chamberlain did last year. Churchill knows something of war; seven of his eleven books are about war, and his latest is about the dangers of war which England so long ignored while Baldwin and Chamberlain were ruling it.

Prophecy Come True

Churchill used to riddle Baldwin in Parliament. He does not do that to Chamberlain. Yet Chamberlain, like Baldwin, is a foil to Churchill. Chamberlain's life and diplomacy have been those of the cautious business man avoiding risks and trying to smooth over difficulties. Churchill's life has been that of seeking risks and tackling difficulties head on.

The two would have difficulty working together. It is assumed, though, that if war came Churchill would surely be called to a Cabinet post, even if Chamberlain remained. In that case Churchill would stop writing books and newspaper articles to take charge of some part of the fighting machine, perhaps again the navy. He would finish his career, as he began it, by taking part in a war; this time not a gentlemanly war fought on horseback, and for the fun of it, on the rim of the empire, but a grimly mechanical war of tanks and bombs fought to save the heart of the empire from devastation.

"For the tenth and last time—hands up!"

SUNBATHING IN BOMBAY

It Is Not Harmful As Is Popularly Believed

By ELFRIEDE VEMBU-CONRAD

Many people in Bombay think that sunbathing must be confined to the Juhu Beach and Breach Candy. Others perhaps believe that a real sunbath is not possible for them at all. That is not so. Everybody can have a sunbath whenever he likes for almost the whole year, if only he cared to have it.

The real cause why sunbathing is so unpopular amongst Bombay citizens is not the lack of adequate places for it, nor the often mentioned danger of exposure to the powerful sunrays. It is, in my opinion, first and foremost the fear of getting a dark complexion, which seems to haunt a great many of our fellow-citizens especially of the fairer sex. During conversations concerning health in general and sunbathing in particular, I over and again hear the remark: "Oh, sunbathing is alright for you Europeans, with whom it does not matter if the skin gets a bit darker, but with us it matters"!

Now, really, I would like to know why it matters. Does it give a social setback to anybody, if by too frequent exposure to the sun one should get a shade darker than one already is? Or has vanity gone the wrong way, to have us believe that a pale, plain woman is nearer to beauty than a lovely olive-skin? However this may be, one thing is certain: sunshine is necessary, for every living being, and lack of sunshine is at least disadvantageous, if not altogether harmful.

Frequent sunbathing in fact is more important in Bombay than in any other place in India, as the lack of public and private gardens entices too many of her citizens to lead an unhealthy flat-life instead of a healthy outdoor-life.

But "How" my readers would ask, "can we practise sunbathing without adequate arrangements made for it by health-organisations and municipality?"

"Quite easy", is my answer, "right in your own home!" Although the architects of bygone days have done their best to shut out the life-giving light from our houses, many of my readers will still find a place in their home, be it near a window or in a corner of a verandah, where they can revel in the rays of the sun.

"But, sunbathing in a tropical country is dangerous," one might object.

The Proper Method

Not, if it is done in the proper manner, due attention being paid to graduate the length of exposure, to protect the head and to take sufficient water before and after the bath so as to replace the bodyfluid lost by perspiration.

Done in such a way, a short daily sunbath for many weeks even at the hottest part of the day can never harm, provided the sunbather is sure of a normal heart, blood-pressure and circulation. But even in the case of a delicate person, I do not think that doctors can object to a short sunbath twice or thrice a week, as my own case of not too strong a woman has proved to me that sunbathing in India is as beneficial as it is in more temperate zones.

I had stopped my ardent sunbathing in Germany, when I came out to India twelve years ago, and never did I attempt to take it up out here, with the result that I could not fully acclimatize. I used to avoid the "dangerous" sun and be content as many people in Bombay are, with a daily walk at sunset. Only in recent years did I try systematic sunbathing in my own home and with such good results, that I would like to recommend it to anybody who is in search of better health.

Our cold season is the ideal time for a start of this simple health—practice, as the sun is not in the zenith then, and consequently the inconvenience of the powerful heat-rays is less felt than during the hotter months.

If you dislike sunbathing in the most natural way, i.e. in the costume of Eve, or if this is impossible due to lack of privacy, put on a pair of knickers and a bodice. From 2 or 2½ yards of printed cotton the durzee can prepare you the proper sun-costume. Dressed thus the skin still offers enough surface for the health-giving rays to enter your system.

Recline in the sun, the head if possible in the shade, resting on a pillow and lightly covered with a dark piece of cloth, folded several times. Lie completely still on the back for five minutes, then turn the back to the sun, again for five minutes. This should be enough for a start and an interval of a day or two may follow. Gradually increase the length of exposure to the sun by one minute per turn until you reach twenty or at most thirty minutes in all, without feelings any discomfort after the bath At this stage the length of each part-exposure should be five to seven minutes duration front and back in turn alternatively.

A Gradual Process

If this practice is followed rigorously for several weeks, you will feel new strength entering your system. Your appetite will improve, your sleep be sound and coughs and colds will be things of the past.

To those who are afraid of spoiling their complexion, I would like to mention that sunbathing on the contrary will improve also their appearance, as the blood will get invigorated and thus it will react beneficially on every cell. Since the face is kept protected, there is no question of complexion being affected in appearance and as to the exposure of the other parts, they may acquire a feeble tint, but there is nothing to be afraid of in regard to it, it will readily disappear after sun-bathing.

It is a fact known to those who have observed the effect of the sun on the human skin in a tropical country as well as in the west, that the tropical sun has less power to colour the skin than the sun in sub-tropic or even arctic regions has The cause of this, I believe scientists have already discovered To those who might be inclined to point to the brown skin of the average Indian as a contradictory evidence I would like to remind that Indians of to-day are epigones of various nations to whose ancestry a white and a dark race alike have contributed, and this may account for the fact. Neither of them had their original home in a tropical country, the Aryans hailing from the north of our planet as Tilak has proved, and the Dravidians most probably having migrated into India from the Mediterranean basin, a region where the human skin has the best opportunity to become as dark as possible.

Sunshine is essential for every living being. People of the north of Europe call themselves happy if they have a few weeks of continuous sunshine during their short summer. We lucky inhabitants of this sunny country can be sure of at least 250 days of abundant sunshine every year

The sun is probably the only tonic the poorer population of India has and of which they make full use and can do so without restriction.

Why should we more enlightened citizens of this modern metropolis fail to benefit from this best and cheapest medicine, nature has provided us with?

TACTICS OF THE "SQUEEZE"

(Continued From Page 4)

dummy (North). East must either discard the Ace of Hearts or a Diamond. If he discards the Heart-Ace, South next leads the Heart-King which becomes free. If East chooses to unguard his Diamond. South at once leads his Diamond to Dummy's Ace on which East's King falls and the Queen gives the extra-trick.

Unequal Battle

To squeeze an opponent is therefore to force him to discard his stopper or defensive cards. The principle on which a squeeze operates under the cards, is that the two attacking hands can contain more cards than the one defensive hand. The battle is between two attacking hands and one defensive hand at a time and is, therefore, an unequal battle. The two attacking hands can direct more cards than one defensive hand can and the mass strength of the attacking hands is greater than that of one defensive hand.

Even in Double Squeezes, where both the opponents are squeezed, one defender alone is squeezed at one moment and not two together. Both the defenders might be squeezed on the same trick and on the lead of the same forcing card but still the moments at which the defenders individually collapse are not the same. One defender on one side of the attacking hands is pinned down first and then the other one. This, however, is only the hidden principle and certain conditions must be present before a defender can be squeezed at all.

I may tell you here that the chief point in a squeeze-play is that the burden of guarding more than one suit is thrown on the opponent concerned or both the opponents in the case of Double-squeezes. The defender concerned is obliged to guard more than one suit in a position when his hand contains minimum defensive cards. When, therefore, the forcing card is led from one hand, on which he can neither ruff, nor follow suit, he should have no idle card in his hand to spare but be forced to discard a busy card from his minimum defensive strength and thus create an extra-trick against him.

The Squeeze-Point

A defender might not be squeezed all at once and generally speaking, as the play progresses, he is gradually squeezed and at each step he is dragged to his coffin. A stage comes when his hand is reduced to minimum defensive strength and then a forcing card is led from an attacking hand, when he is forced to discard. This point is called the "Squeeze-point." When the defensive strength of the defender is minimum, he cannot afford to discard any card and consequently the slightest pressure at this point will cause him break down. The lead of a foreign card from an attacking hand gives this pressure and the defence gets collapsed.

When the burden of guarding two suits is already existing on one opponent, the hand should be so played that this burden would be maintained to the squeeze-point and if the burden be divided between the defenders, all attempts should be made to shift the burden and collect it on one side.

To do all these successfully, you should know and strictly follow some definite rules. You might have squeezed an opponent accidentally without knowing the rules at all. But if your squeeze-play was not planned beforehand, it had little or no value. You must learn how to plan a squeeze-play and what definite rules you shall have to follow.

(To Be Continued)

A PEACE RECORD

Switzerland's Unique Honour

The present crisis has raised the interesting question as to which European nation can claim the longest record of peace. Investigation shows that Holland is out of it, for she had a war in Europe in 1830 against the revolting Belgians and their French allies and has had several "little wars" since in her oversea possessions Norway was involved in the Napoleonic Wars as an appendage first of Denmark and afterwards of Sweden. Switzerland, however, remained passive in Napoleon's time, and the last time the Swiss took up arms in earnest was in the resistance of some isolated communities to the French Republican armies of 1798. Switzerland, therefore, seems to hold the palm for peace, though probably Norway has suffered the least from war of any European nation.

Yet as late as 1857 Switzerland was "in a state of war" against Prussia over Neuchatel, which was claimed by both parties. But as neither could get at the other without violating natural ground that matter was settled without bloodshed.

SPINSTERS CALL TRUCE

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: (By Mail).

More than 150,000 spinsters have been harassing the British Government with pension demands. Now their leaders have advised them to drop the campaign temporarily.

Miss Florence White, nonorary organiser of the National Spinsters' Pensions Association stated that the Executive committee had decided on this course

"The organisation," she said "will continue its existence and renew its claims when peace comes."

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Poetic Pamela Goes to the Fair

WHEN Pamela rashly offered to take her father to the fair, she forgot that it was Lodge Day. Pamela's father is past grand exalted supreme potentate of his secret society, and he insisted on going in full regalia. Poor Pamela is terribly embarrassed, for as she says:

"It is not vanity that makes
A woman want new clothes.
She knows that, if she's not ᵒᵒ style
Some folks turn up their nose.
But man is just the opposite,
For very hard he tries,
By wearing ᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ clothes to be
The cynosure of eyes.
Now, when the neighbors see my dad
In that costume, they'll say
He's reached his second ᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ,
At home I'd rather stay."

The missing words in the above verses form a charade, the first two words uniting to form the last word.

INXINXIN

WHAT is the meaning of these cyphers?

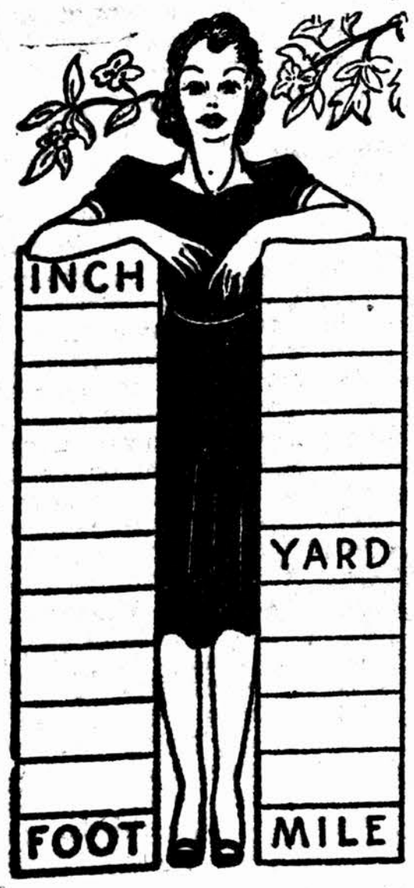
Answer: Ink sinks in!

From One Inch To a Mile

HAVE you ever traveled by letter-changes? Here is your opportunity to experience this novel means of transition. Changing one letter at a time and forming a word at each change, see if you can transform INCH into FOOT, FOOT into YARD, and YARD into MILE.

Oddly enough, it will take you longer to travel from INCH to FOOT than from YARD to MILE. In fact, you may have to employ a slang word, an obsolete word or the name of a composer to effect the INCH to FOOT trip. All the other words formed will be common everyday English words.

How quickly can you cover these distances?



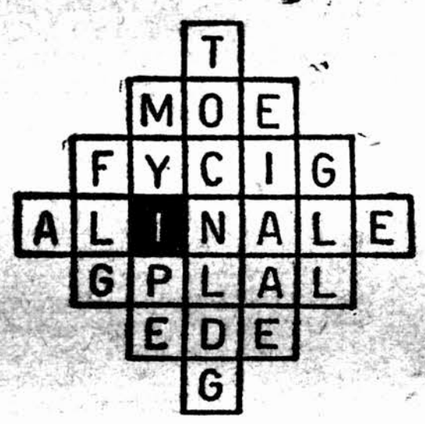
(For Solutions See Page 31)

SOLVE THIS CRYPTOGRAM

VA LVP
IASAOCAH N BPPF
DEIG HVPEJF GACAI
KPIBAD OD; VA LVP
FPAH PGA HVPEJF
GACAI IAXAXQAI OD.

THIS is a straight substitution-type cryptogram in which each letter of the original text is represented by another letter of the alphabet. The presence of many two and three-letter words makes it easy to solve. First try to locate the vowels, remembering that every English word must contain at least one vowel. After the positions of the vowels have been established the words can readily be guessed. The deciphered cryptogram will reveal a quotation from the French philosopher, Pierre Charron.

What Is This Pledge?



BEGIN at the letter "I" in the black square and draw a continuous pencil line vertically, horizontally or diagonally through the other 24 squares so that you have spelled out a complete sentence well known to the school children. Your drawn line must not cross over itself at any point and each of the 24 squares must be covered once only.

KINI

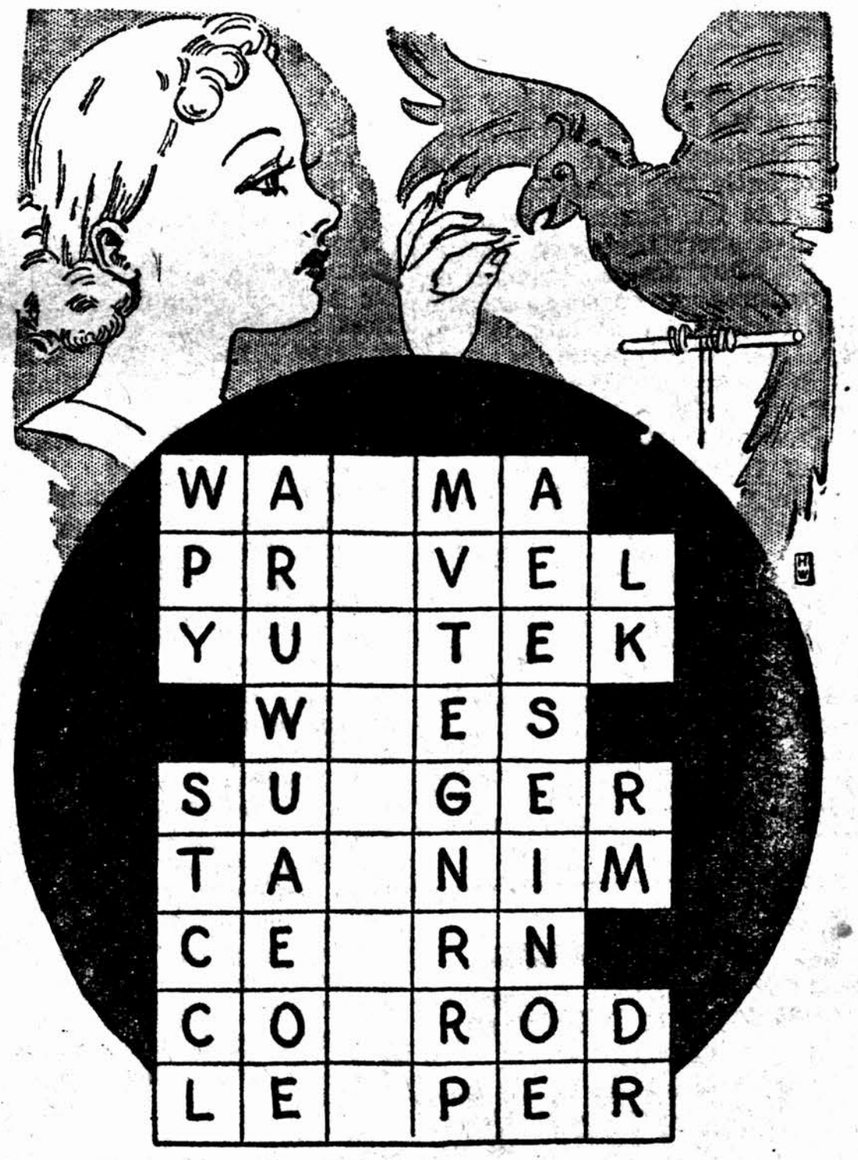
THIS stands for a quotation from Shakespeare. Can you solve it?

Solution: "A little more than kin, and less than kind."

WHY does a hen know no night?

Answer: Because her son never sets.

An Acrostic for Bird Lovers



AN admirer of the feathered folk should have no difficulty in solving this puzzle, which concerns the names of ten well-known birds. Supply a letter in the blank square of each horizontal row and shuffle the remaining letters, so as to form the name of a bird in each row. If this is done correctly, the supplied letters, read downward, will spell the name of a large sea bird whose name has become a synonym for a glutton.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE IN AMERICA

(Continued From Page 2)

on coming into India, had conquered the Dravidians, who accepted the culture patterns of the Aryans. By Ashoka's time, India was a whole, with sub-divisions. A system of Government had been worked out, consisting of a central and a provincial government. Rules of taxation, customs, tariffs, and even hospitality to strangers had all been arranged by the time of Chandragupta. There was a centralized government, but panchats flourished in the villages. In fact, there was centralization, yet also particularization.

Dr. Mazumdar then took up the subject of British expansion in India, which he said was both a fascinating and a gruesome subject. He felt that the Indians' cardinal sin in the matter was the granting to European traders of the right to defend the property of provincial leaders, for in this way, by playing one party against another, and getting one privilege after another, the British accomplished their expansion in India. This expansion was haphazard, according to military necessity. For some time the British maintained three autonomous forts, or trading centres, in India. But in 1774 a change came about. The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor General of all India.

Vestigial signs of military necessity in the way the British acquired territory, have remained until recently. For instance, Sindh was part of the Bombay Presidency until a short time ago, Bengal included what are really four or five provinces, etc. Afterwards the British decided to cut up the territory. As a result, since 1935 there have been eleven provinces directly under the British Raj. Until 1909 the Central Government of India was the dominant factor in Government, while the Provincial Government were more or less menials. When the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms went into effect, the Government remained the same with the addition of Councils. This was the beginning of decentralization. It may be said to have been the hope of the authors of these reforms that in course of time the provinces would become autonomous commonwealths. The question is: how will these function in regard to the Central Government of India? In addition to the eleven provinces, India consists of some five hundred or so native States. Most of these are estates —not States in the true sense of the word. In the provinces the Government consists of a Governor, a Cabinet, and a Legislature. About fifteen or twenty of the native States are similar to the provinces in administration; the rest are more or less absolute monarchies.

Problem Of Princes

In discussing necessary reforms, Dr. Mazumdar said that the native States and the Provinces must eventually be coalesced. He said that in the future the native States must have a responsible Government; in other words, there should be a constitutional monarchy, with the salary of the ruler sanctioned by parliament or the assembly, laws made by the legislative assembly consisting of elected members, and in general a Government like that of England. People should be citizens both of the State and of India. While many princes might not like this arrangement, the speaker felt that if they would not accept it they could kiss their thrones goodbye. He continued by saying. "This is the age of the citizen"—a democratic age; and that either the princes of their own volition and wisdom would elect to have democratic institutions in their States, or else they would suffer the consequences. Gandhiji's most recent fast was in such a struggle. In it he triumphed more than in former times.

Turning to the Provinces, Dr. Mazumdar declared that no power on earth would be able to stop the democratization of Government there. He said that each of the eleven administrations has well acquitted itself, functioned with dynamic force, and done much for the good of the people. The work of nation-building has progressed with greater celerity in the Congress than in the Non-Congress Provinces. The bonds have been broken—the people are feeling the exhilaration of initiative and progress. "In a sense", asserted Dr. Mazumdar, "The machinery of Federation is there, waiting for the human touch to release it. The problem is: Shall we soon federate, and under what conditions? This is your problem and my problem".

Some Suggestions

Saying that "only a prophet or a fool" would make a generalization, Dr. Mazumdar then made certain "tentative suggestions" as follows:—

1. A Constituent Assembly must be held prior to the bringing into being of the Federation or if a "Federation Plan" is forced on India, the Congress must reserve the right to call a Constituent Assembly within a period of five to ten years to pass upon its acceptability.

2. A fundamental definition of citizenship must be arrived at and universally accepted. Every citizen of India should be free to move around India in the same way that an American citizen enjoys the freedom of the entire United States of America.

3. A Bill of Fundamental Rights of the People must be adopted. The phraseology of the American Declaration of Independence may be borrowed, and it may be said that all have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and also the right of free speech, free press, and free assembly. This does not mean such freedom as degenerates into licence. The state is an instrument of force and must maintain itself. But there are limits both to freedom of the individual and also to the powers of the state, which are well-known in democratic countries.

4. The Princes must act as hereditary Governors of their respective States. No other difference between their administration and that of the Governors of the Provinces should exist.

After enumerating the foregoing suggestions, Dr. Mazumdar continued: "The last question is, how soon is this scheme likely to come into being, and under what circumstances? To-day one cannot be a prophet—no one knows what is in store for Europe, or for India. Our greatest weakness is that the British did not train us for self-defence. Not enough people are trained for the defence of India. Under the circumstances, it would be the part of wisdom to include that college students should be permitted to take military training if they so desire. Some of our leaders, like Dr. B. S. Moonje, have been making arrangements to start military institutions. I personally am more interested in the establishment of the idea of the responsibility to our country.

A Voluntary Partner

"A Commonwealth of the United States of India may or may not technically be associated with Great Britain. A Commonwealth of the United States of India cannot defend itself at present. We need the British navy. In return for the use of the British navy, we must give certain trade concessions. I do not foresee the possibility of a United States of India without some sort of mutual relationship between Great Britain and India. I am not so old on the delusion of nationalism—to-day it is a delusion! Neither England nor France is independent to-day—nor is Germany nor Italy—nor the United States—all are dependent on other nations. A Commonwealth of the United States of India need have no fear of mutually beneficial relations with England."

Dr. Mazumdar concluded by saying, "India's function to-day should be to send out modern missionaries of satyagraha, as formerly missionaries of Buddhism —messengers of goodwill—were sent out. I would like to see a repetition of that phenomenon. To-day we need 'War Without Violence'—a struggle for the common good of humanity and not the tribal good of nationalism. We need collaboration."

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ADEODATO BARRETO

(Continued from page 6)

Over the tracks of painful footpath
Would I walk Olympic, triumphant,
To life indifferent.
Indifferent to all sighs. . .

But what more
than a beast should I be?

With my moustache in American style, gloves fine,
A haughty gesture and warrior bearing,
The strong I should charm. . .

But what matter,
what matter if it be a tiny soul,
if it can hold the pains of the whole world?. . .

According to what I was told, when Adeodato was a notary in Aljustrel (Portugal), he lent his best attention to the miners, men of a rude aspect and hardened by the painful work in the dark and cold subterranean caverns and galleries. In order to soften them by means of a work of culture and social help, Adeodato had opened a night school where he taught them to read and write. In his lessons he also transmitted to them a little of that natural gentleness that flowed from his sensitive and kind heart. And these coarse men, used to the roughness of the hard rock of the mines let themselves be captivated by the teacher's sympathy submitted to the charm of his words.

One day Adeodato fell ill. It

ILLNESS AND DEATH

was a long and obstinate illness that finally took him to the grave. At a certain point he began to lack means of subsistence and needs increased. Somehow, perhaps through modesty, perhaps through timidity, Adeodato did not want to inform his family in India (who would certainly have made the greatest efforts to support him in that crisis) all at once of all the seriousness of his physical and moral sufferings. In his help then came some of the many friends he had. And so, he who had all his life delighted in the sweet activity of helping the humble and the weak, either through the softening effect of his actions or by the beneficial influence of his feelings, was able to have a consoling remuneration of all the good he scattered.

But, of all the proofs of tenderness that Adeodato had in the most critical moments in his illness there was one which was decidedly very soothing to his heart. And this was rendered by the miners when in a pilgrimage of sorrow and gratitude they took their savings that they might in some way serve to lessen the sufferings of the teacher and friend to whom they owed so much.

There is in this gesture, of the kind Portuguese populace, a significant lesson for all those who choose the right of sheltering in their feelings the ill-weed of racial prejudices.

A Genuine Pedagogist

The school which Adeodato opened in Aljustrel is a pale reflex of his powerful capacities as an educationist. He was in fact an educationist in every sense of the word, not only by right of his teacher's diploma of Coimbra University, which he got together with his graduation in Law, but especially for all his natural qualities that manifested themselves in a variety of modalities of his prodigious activity.

Through whatever places he passed, in Coimbra or Lisbon, in Montemor or Aljustrel, whether teaching by private initiative, more often free of charge, whether spreading ideas of an important educational meaning, Adeodato always left traces of his pedagogical activities.

For this and because the constant aim of all his endeavours was to stimulate the hidden energies of his race, I consider him a genuine pedagogist of our land, taking him not for just a model teacher for children, but as a thinker such as manifests himself through ideas critical and fruitful in the science of education.

I conclude these short notes on the life and work of Adeodato Barreto, our contemporary that death merciless snatched away in full bloom of his capacities. He was a talent and a promise. His soul held a treasure of virtues: the cult of ideal, the spirit consistency, firmness of character, love of the humble, a contempt of human vanities, the sense of truth and justice, tolerance and modesty.

I knew him in Coimbra. It was of an Autumn evening, sixteen long years ago.

Glimpses Into The West

(Continued From Page 7)

I landed in Southampton and hurried to London, from where I again flew to Paris quite above the clouds.

Now about the Continent. Except for the language difficulty, an Indian feels more at home here. The Parisians were gay and 'drinking', the Belgians were simple, unassuming and 'anglicised,' the Germans were sincere, hard working and imaginative. the Swiss loved their liberty more than their life, the Hungarians sang the 'Blue Danube' even when they tilled the soil, and the Italians seemed to think by the conquest of Abyssinia and Albania they had laid the foundation for a Roman Empire as large as the British. With the people of these countries I attended parties and picnics arranged specially in my honour Their kindness and hospitality knew no bounds. I did not see in them 'a ruling race.'

There are a good many things which I learnt from this European and American tour and which I consider may serve as a lesson for India.

Religion A Private Affair

In the West there are no castes nor creeds, distinctions between man and man based on birth or ancestral professions, or on religion. The father may be a Protestant, the mother a Catholic and the son an Atheist. Religion is a private affair and does not interfere in public life. The son of a cobbler is not segregated in school or playground, and has equal right for premiership if he has the ability. Therefore, problems of communal representation and clamour for recruitment to the services do not arise and all the corruption and favouritism that go with them. Of course the argument that there are communal and religious differences in India fades away when we consider that India is a continent and there is bound to be a heterogneous population. Within the same area in Europe there are many nations, and the people of each nation are no more bound by ties of brotherhood than the Hindus and Muslims. What goes in favour of them is that each nationality is within its political boundary and can pull on their Government without communal troubles. Where minorities are present, the troubles are acute and yet the right of the majority community to hold the reigns of Government in their hands is not disputed, as is done in India. nor is the minority allowed to clamour for unreasonable favouritism. Human nature is the same everywhere, as is evident from the attempts that are made from time to time to settle the minority problems in Europe by exchange of them beyond the borders. This does not mean that we should view our Hindu-Muslim differences without apprehension, nor the many sectional differences amongst the Hindus themselves We have a greater part to play by showing to the West that we can be a nation keeping our minorities in their homes.

Another remarkable feature in their nature is their love for order and discipline and also a love for observing or obeying the Municipal or Government rules on roads, railways, public offices and parks. It is a sight to see people waiting silently in the rains in a queue for purchasing cinema tickets. Motor drivers do not infringe the traffic rules and regard the life of the pedestrian more precious that his 'speed'. In the city of Bombay motor cars go full speed past the passengers getting down a tram car at the street corner, whereas it is otherwise in Europe. It is a common occurrence in India that buses in rural areas ply with more passengers than are allowed, regardless of the comfort of the passengers. We have no consciousness for a clean public service. Numerous examples can be quoted of how police laws are evaded and infringed daily in India "Everyone for himself and not for the Nation" seems to pervade the public mind.

Politeness, service to the public and dignity of labour of whatever sort are other features in Western life. In restaurants the waitresses in shops, the shop-assistants, the conductors in street-cars, in post offices, police stations or even in Houses of Parliament, all officials behave very politely to the public, helpful and humble in spite of their lucrative positions, and never try to boss over the public or assume awe and false dignity. In Washington the living house of Roosevelt is thrown open to the public and I had the opportunity of entering it when the President was in.

Among The Swiss

In Switzerland, the President of the Republic came to the mountain peak of Rigi near Luzern like a common man in his private car without retinue or pomp and was just enjoying the sights and sceneries standing near me amongst the public. Just imagine what ridiculous figures our Maharajas cut in their eyes, when they go about in Europe with a large retinue and hundreds of packages from capital to capital. The policeman is a perfect gentleman and inspires confidence. Porters at railway stations are addressed as misters and are availed of only when the baggage is too heavy. Streams of men, women and children regardless of their position in life, will be seen going to or fro from the railway stations, carrying in their hands heavy baggage which we would consider below our dignity to carry in public. We require a 'cooly.' who is addressed by us in terms and tone which give inferiority to his station and whose services often end by his bossing over us and swearing at us for unsatisfactory payment.

What a contrast between our cities and theirs! Take any city and you will see that it is spotlessly clean, no papers, cigarette-ends or any kind of litter spoiling the pavements and roads. Spitting is seldom seen. Used car-tickets are placed in litter-boxes scrupulously by the travellers. There is no water standing or rotting anywhere. What an ugly sight in India! If our city fathers had not their communal cliques to fight and personal ends to gain, our cities would have been long ago clean and healthy spots. Public hygiene is unknown in India. In Europe food is never exposed to the flies and dust, milk is sold in sealed bottles and school children's health is not jeopardised in the hands of irresponsible hawkers.

Every one has his leisure hours regularly in his daily timetable and it is pleasant to see him enjoy them with his comrades in singing, in dancing and in games. Even here the two sexes join together. We in India are too serious. Our rich and the well-to-do do not know or care to know how best to enjoy the leisure. "Education is for leisure" is the latest motto. They never work beyond their office-hours. Shop assistants and peons in offices are not harassed by being obliged to work overtime. Leisure activities are many and varied. They enjoy community music and dance in public or in private, which acts healthily on their minds. Thus, a great saving of mental energy is caused, which is used for serious work.

The problem of the relations of the sexes is to be considered because a proper relation between the two conduces to social welfare. There the two sexes have equal right and mingle and mix with one another freely. Morality is tested best not when the two sexes are separated by a barrier as in India, but when they come

(Continued On Page 32)

WARFARE AMONG ANIMALS

(Continued From Page 5)

defence. In the Zoo Aquarium may be seen a number of electric fishes, of which the most famous is the eight-foot-long electric eel of the Amazon River. In this fish, which is capable of giving a shock the equivalent of 400 volts the electric batteries are ranged along each side of the tail, which constitutes four-fifths the animal's entire length.

Picturesque tuskers among elephants, although highly popular with the public are less liked by Zoo authorities responsible for the animals' peaceable deportment, and the preservation of its premises. The late "Rajah' of the Bristol Zoo had a pair of tusks which touched the ground, yet these appear insignificant beside the record African tusks from Kenya now in the British Museum. A single one of these measures 10 feet 2 inches, and weighs 226lb.!

The clash of armed hosts throughout the world is so insistent to-day that the most determined recluse can scarcely hope to ignore it, and the peaceable Nature lover may be led to reflect that the elemental impulse to resort to force is as strong to-day as ever it must have been when man was in the making.

Orangs Bite Off Fingers!

The highest mammals—the man-like apes—seem to be laudably peaceable creatures, never given to attack save in self-defence, or when fighting for a lady partner. In this connection the orang-outang is notorious. It attacks in a manner characteristic of most primates—i.e., it seizes the antagonist's hand, draws it up to its mouth, and then bites. numerous authorities have testified to the fact that a large proportion of adult male orangs are minus one or more fingers.

Warfare in its truest sense is waged by many of the monkeys, notably the langurs and baboons The "casus belli," as in the case of man, has often its origin in a clash of opinion concerning territorial rights and most monkeys which operate in the form of marauding bands show a jealous regard for their particular "beats." When two large troupes of nearly related, yet specifically different langurs, guenons, or baboons meet, there is nearly always a battle royal which rages without respite until one side or the other claims a decisive victory.

Led By The Veterans

In these and all other mammalian wars the older males are the prime movers. Amongst monkeys, wolves, wild oxen, etc., the old males lead the van, the rising generation being accorded a position less exposed to the first vigour of the enemy's assault. Wolves show considerable strategy in attack, as has been frequently observed at Whipsnade after dusk. The pack at the Bedfordshire Zoo, which has numbered thirty to forty individuals assumes a crescentic formation, with the leaders on the flanks and the junior officers, raw recruits, etc., nearer the centre of the arc. These very obviously take their orders from the flanks, the whole creeping forward with imperceptible stealth until the leaders judge the psychologic moment has arrived to gain the objective in one overwhelming rush.

On the Mappin Terraces at Regent's Park officials have on many occasions had opportunity to observe the battle tactics of the mountain sheep. Should—as often happens on summer nights—the night watchman's dog appear, the sheep at once assume their positions for "action front". The old males step forward, the young males form a rank behind them and at the extreme rear are the ewes with the season's kids, or lambs. The whole flock slowly advances and at regular intervals, taking its time from the leaders, stamps with the fore-feet, in unison. The effect, especially when walls or rocks throw back an echo, can be dramatic in the extreme, and almost invariably proves too much for any canine nerves, save those of a professional sheep-dog.

Scientific Strategy

Many trustworthy observers and hunters have borne witness to the very scientific strategy displayed by bison and musk oxen when a herd is attacked by wolves. The males invariably form a hollow square—with the females and young in the centre—so that an unbroken barrier of sharp horns and heavily-armoured foreheads is presented to the opposing forces,

The combined efforts of the anatomist and the conscientious field observer have long since dethroned the ant. However strikingly the insect mimics human ways, the parallel is now admitted to be one of accident only. Whereas the human is capable of perpetual improvement and a continuous endeavour to attain an ideal—however far short of the ideal it may fall—the ant pursues its course down the ages like some complex mechanism wound up to perform certain acts between certain narrow limitations, and those only.

Camouflage And Smoke-Screens

One may well be tempted to speculate on how far man has learnt anything from warfare as practised by the lower animals. The adoption of the hollow square and the crescentic advance seem to claim a very ancient origin, and the dazzle patterns and other camouflages employed during the last war can be directly traced to "applied Nature study." If one were to compile an honours list of animals from which we have learnt much, a prominent place should be given to the cuttle-fish, sea hare, and certain other marine creatures which, when attacked, eject a cloud of ink from a special gland, a strategy which no doubt inspired the now universally employed smoke-screen.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Poetic Pamela: In, Fancy, Infancy.

Inch to Mile: INCH, itch, etch, each, rach (or Bach), rash (or bash), lash, last, lost, loot, FOOT, fort, fore, bore, bare, bard, YARD, card, care, mare, mire, MILE.

Cryptogram: "He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it."

The Pledge: I pledge allegiance to my flag.

Bird Acrostic: The names of the birds in the horizontal rows are: Macaw, plover, turkey, mew, grouse, martin, crane, condor, petrel. The name of the bird in the vertical row is Cormorant.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

LANDLORD: "But does the chimney always smoke ,like this?"

Servant: "Oh, no; only when there is a fire in the grate."

✦ ✦ ✦

SHE—Funny no one seemed to realize what a bad egg he was with angina pectoris."

He—My dear, a bad egg is only known when it's broke.

✦ ✦ ✦

MILLY: "I will never go out with an editor again!"

Tilly: "Why not?"

Milly: "He invited me out to dinner and when the waiter had taken down the order he took out his blue pencil and crossed out half of it!"

✦ ✦ ✦

"ANNIE," called her mistress, "look, I can write my name in the dust on the piano."

"It sure is great to have an education," promptly replied the servant girl.

✦ ✦ ✦

A BISHOP was accosted in a railway carriage by a reveller, who said: "You think you know everything, but I'll tell you two things you don't know."

"Very likely," said the bishop. "What are they?"

"I'm your cook's husband and I'm wearing your shirt."

✦ ✦ ✦

"I don't like your heart action," said the family doctor to the young man. "But, of course, you've had some previous trouble with angina pectoris."

The youth heaved a deep sigh.

"Yes, doctor, I have," he replied; "but you haven't got her name quite right."

✦ ✦ ✦

A COUPLE of Americans were touring England. In one small village they stopped for a while. One of them went into the general store for some cigarettes.

On coming out, he said to his companion, "Say, Hiram, I've just hired the young man behind the counter in that shop. He's coming to America with us when we return. Salemanship? Why, do you know what he did? A man came into the shop to buy a cuckoo-clock, and that young fellow actually sold him a packet of bordseed with it!"

✦ ✦ ✦

A YOUNG Air Force officer, learning his job in Egypt, was working with a sextant to discover his exact position. As they flew high over the Pyramids he suddenly turned to the pilot and shouted: "Take off your hat!"

"Why?" the bewildered pilot shouted back.

"Because, according to my calculations, we are now in St. Paul's Cathedral."

A SUNDAY school teacher was giving her class a lesson on Solomon.

"How did the Queen of Sheba travel, when she went to see Solomon?" she enquired.

No one ventured to answer.

"Could she have gone by the railway?" she asked.

"Yes, Miss," said one small girl. "Indeed!" enquired the teacher. "I should like to know how that could be?"

"Well, Miss," responded the child, "it says she came with a great train."

✦ ✦ ✦

A VIOLINIST entered a little music shop in London.

"I want an E-string, if you please," he observed to the man behind the counter.

Nervously producing a box from behind the counter. the cockney said: "Would you mind pickin' it out for yourself? Y'know. I 'ardly can tell the 'e's from the she's."

✦ ✦ ✦

"AREN'T you glad now," said father, "that you prayed for a baby sister?"

"Yes," replied Little Tommy, after another glance at the twins. "And aren't you glad I stopped when I did?"

HARRISON was proud of his golf, and had brought his mother-in-law along to watch him play with a friend.

"I'm particularly anxious to make a terrific drive just now," Harrison told his friend "My mother-in-law is over there, and I——"

"Don't be a fool," said his friend; "you'll never hit her at 200 yards!"

✦ ✦ ✦

SAID the dresser to the actress: "There's a gentleman at the door who insists on coming in."

"Did you ask for his card? inquired the star.

"Yes, but he only laughed and tried to kiss me."

"Oh, let him in," said the actress. "That's my husband!"

✦ ✦ ✦

JOHNNY had been in the habit of running errands for the woman next door, and usually she gave him a piece of bread and honey as a reward.

One day she forgot about it and after waiting a minute to see if it was forthcoming, he asked, "Mrs. Watson, didn't your bees lay today?"

THE thought-reader placed his hand on the man's head, and then struck him a fearful blow on the nose.

When the man got out from under the chair and asked the thought-reader why he had hit him, he received the reply:—

"Just as I placed my hand on your head you thought I was a confounded fool, and I don't allow any man to think that."

✦ ✦ ✦

IN New York an Italian was being examined in the Naturalization Court to see whether he would make a useful American citizen. He answered correctly questions as to the name of the President and the capital of the United States.

Then came the teaser.

"Could you," he was asked, "become President of the United States?"

"No," was the reply.

"Why not?" presisted the official.

"You pleasa excuse," begged the applicant.

"I verra busy just now sella da ice-cream."

Our Humorist At Large

"When I got engaged I said—no smoking—no drinking—no clubs."

"Goodness! Was it successful?"

"I can't say. I haven't seen him since."

"How did the boss take your application for a rise?"

"Like a lamb. He just said "Bhai!"

"Fancy, your Lordship, when we started this voyage I never thought I'd have the pleasure of dining with you—and me travelling steerage, too."

GLIMPSES INTO THE WEST

(Continued From Page 31)

together in all common social activities. Abuses occur as exceptions, or they are no exceptions but practical adjustments to a pragmatic society. Parties of both boys and girls are seen together enjoying a bath at the swimming pools, lakes and seashore or playing games and joining in concerts. A woman is safe on the road or on a lonely path on a hill at any hour of day and night and has no fear of ever being molested by a pedestrian "gunda" or ruffian. The health of the fair sex is very good and their bodily figure is one that can be truly called faminine beauty. The girls and women laugh and play and dance as heartily as boys and men.

I cannot be blind to what seem to be defects in their social structure, as I said before; to them they are not defects, but practical adjustments to enjoy the most from this life without mental repressions and reservations. Even the divorces are explained this way. The subtle laws of psychology defend them. There is no gainsaying the fact that we allow in our social life things that have no bearing with practical solutions, but which our "mysticism and symbolism" seem to defend.

I have returned from the Industrial West, but my faith in an India which can still hold its own for many years without rapid industrialisation is unshakable. I have come with a conviction that the 'Spinning Wheel' in the hands of the villagers can work miracles in the way of regenerating a 'New India' full of vigour and self-dependence. Many ills with which we are suffering today are due to poverty which is an outcome of foreign rule. The spinning wheel cannot only lessen this poverty of the idle villagers, but will give them, at the same time, 'qualities' that will unite them for a big effort to end this foreign rule. Gandhi with his spinning wheel was more powerful than Gandhi today playing his trumpcard at the Viceregal Lodge with British diplomats.

HAUNTS, INDEED!

(Continued From Page 8)

shutter began.

I jumped up, stealthily circled the house found nothing. And continuously from that second-story back window a banging sound kept up. All feelings gave way to anger. This was too much. If it were a trick I intended to have Joshua arrested. He deserved it. If it were a defect in the house, I intended to find out.

During the next two days I practically tore that side of the house down. I took out the window, pried off some clapboards, tore out some wall plaster. But found nothing. And it didn't do any good.

Each night at exactly midnight the banging began. It always lasted an hour. I lay awake listening. I asked myself questions: "Why did it begin at midnight? Why did it stop when I opened the window? What was it? Certainly not haunts. Oh, not haunts!"

When I returned to the city my friends said I looked haggard and worn. I told them country life didn't agree with me. I had sold my property to a man named Joshua Turner, a very stupid, unintelligent individual who believed in haunts.

INDIAN DANCES BY SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART STUDENTS

"Hori Dance"

"Krishna among Gopis"

"Radha Quenching Krishna's Thirst"

"Sufi Dance"

"Tandava Dance"

"Butterfly Dance"

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla).

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